OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,847—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

UARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 23 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
				TUESDAY
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	...4th Sept.
L. HYDASPES	2384	500	Geo. Scrivener	..11th „
- CATHAY	2983	5 0	W. M. Robbie	..18th „
				FRIDAY.
L. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	F. Alderton	...28th Sept.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	..5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	..12th „
— LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	..19th „
L. ROSETTA	3502	600	G. W. Brady	...26th „

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
SUTLEJ	4191	750	A. H. Johnson	..7th Sept.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barratt	..21st „
VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 9, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..	R 500	Including wines.	I Class ..	R 520	Including wines.
II do....	340		II do.	350	
III do....	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA on Saturday.............................. 1st Sept. 1883.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday.. 1st Oct. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From						
From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R	[illegible] 0
„	II do.	do.	.. 70	do.		[illegible]
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.		[illegible] 0
„	II do.	do.	.. 105	do.		.. 3

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

Bombay, July 3, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th Sept. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
„ over three and under eight ½ charge.
„ „ eight and under twelve ¾ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ....1st class „ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	28th Sept.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,500	550	28th Oct.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	28th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	27th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July 30, 1883.

S.S. GOALPARA FROM GLASGOW, LONDON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS, ARRIVED ON 27TH AUGUST, 1883.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sundry cases of Matches are landed on the Dockquay and lie at the consignees' risk and expense until removed.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N Co., Ld.

Bombay, 29th August, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the property and credits of DINSHAWJEE FRAMJEE WADIA, who died at Bhoosawul on the 7th day of May, 1883, has been granted on the 17th day of August, 1883, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to his widow, DHUNBAIJEE. All persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased are hereby required on or before the 22nd day of September, 1883, to send to the undersigned at their office, No. 5, Church Gate-street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the administratrix will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which she, the said administratrix, then shall have had notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said administratrix or to the undersigned on her behalf.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1883.

BAMANJEE & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company held on MONDAY, the 27th instant, a poll was duly demanded upon the subjoined Resolution, which was submitted to the meeting, and for which it was declared by the chairman, upon a show of hands, that there was a majority of one vote:—

RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein of the words "or reduced" immediately after the word "increased" in article 4, and also by the insertion in the said articles immediately after article 7 of the following article, namely:—

"The Company may from time to time, by special resolution, reduce the Capital."

Shareholders are further reminded that under the direction of the Chairman, the poll will be taken by open voting on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, 1883, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Church-gate-street, and that the Extraordinary General Meeting is adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1883, at 3 p.m., at the Company's office aforesaid, to hear the result of such poll.

By order of the Chairman,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August 27, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th September, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN SQUEEZERS.

VERY BEST QUALITY, slipping readily when handled.

			Cash Prices.
With round corners,	plain	per pack	Rs. 1 12
Do.	do.	per doz. packs	„ 18 0
Do.	gilt edged	per pack	„ 2 0
Do.	do.	per doz. packs	„ 21 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

BEEF PEPTONOIDS,

A PARTIALLY digested BEEF EXTRACT, combined with gluten and containing all the nutritious properties of Beef in the concentrated form of a dry powder. The contents of each bottle are estimated to be equal in nutritious value to ten pounds of Extract of Beef prepared according to Liebig's formula.

Per bottle, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH.

PREMIATA FABBRICA DI NOVELLOE FONTANI, BOLZANETO.

Cash, Rs. 17-0 per dozen.

FRENCH VERMOUTH.

Noilly Prat et Cie's.

Cash, Rs. 15-0 per dozen.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS.

THE most comfortable article of the kind made.

		Cash Prices. Rs.	As.
Fine White	each	2	0
Superfine Scarlet	„	3	0

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.
CAPS.
CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGE CASES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
GUNPOWDER.
SHOT, ordinary and chilled
WADS.
HUNTING KNIVES.
MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

TREACHER'S LAVENDER WATER.
TREACHER'S POONA BOUQUET.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

Atkinson's Ess. White Rose.
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet.
Breidenbach's Wood Violet.
Florida Water.

LUBIN'S PARISIAN PERFUMES.

Forget-me-not.
Frangipani.
Jasmin.
Jockey Club.
Kiss-me-quick.
Ess. Bouquet.
Millefleur.
Moss Rose.
Opoponax.
Patchouli.
White Rose.
Ylang-Ylang.

Low's Upper Ten Bouquet.
Smyth Nephew's Ess. White Rose.
Sainsbury's Lavender Water.

LUNDBORG'S NEW YORK PERFUMES.

Fascination.
Tally-Ho.
Edenia.
Marechal Niel.

Perfume Fountains, Spray Odorators, Scent Sachets, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

LAUGHING WATER,
SPRING VIOLET,
JOCKEY CLUB,
WHITE ROSE,
FORGET-ME-NOT,
YLANG YLANG.
SHAMROCK NOSEGAY,
RONDELETIA,
OPOPONAX,
JASMIN,
KISS-ME-QUICK,
FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.

SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.

BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

HORSE AND STABLE GEAR,

BRIDLES.

		Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
Single Bridles, 1 inch rein, covered or plated buckles, with snaffle bit complete		11	0
Double Bridles, ⅞ and ¾ inch reins, covered or plated buckles, with Pelham bit complete		15	0
Weymouth, ⅞ and ¾ inch reins, covered buckles		11	0
Weymouth, complete with curb and Bradoon bits		18	0
Weymouth, Lady's, complete with nose bands, very superior		20	0
Pony Bridles, ¾ inch rein, covered buckles, with nose bands		6	8
Pony Bridles, complete with bit		10	0
Watering Bridles, complete, with bit strongly tin-plated		3	8

DRIVING BITS.

Gig or Carriage, best tested steel, various patterns	from Rs. 6-8 to	10	8
Best Polished Liverpool Sliding Bar		10	0
Ring Snaffle, twisted bar		4	0

RIDING BITS.

Snaffles, best tested steel, plain and twisted bars	from Rs. 5 to	7	0
Snaffles, Pony Chain	„ 4-8 to	6	0
Snaffles, plain ring, twisted bars		4	0
Pelham, for double rein, twisted or plain bars		7	0
Pelham, Pony		6	0
Pelham, Lady's		7	0
Chifney		12	0
Curb, or Weymouth, plain		6	0
Curb, with straight sliding bar		6	0
Curb, Lady's, neat fancy checks		6	0
Ring, Bradoon		3	8

CURB CHAINS.

Best steel or twisted open links, with hooks		1	0

HEAD COLLARS.

Newmarket, with non-corrosive links, and buckles	3-8 and	4	8

KNEE CAPS.

Kersey, with leather fronts	per pair	4	0
Leather, padded with felt	„	4	8

MARTINGALES.

Round, leather covered buckles, stout ivory rings		5	4
Round leather covered rings		4	8
Rings for Martingales, best steel plated	per pair	1	0

REIN HOLDERS.

Patent leather, to clip dash-board	3-0 and	3	8

CARRIAGE LAMPS.

Square, very neat, double ventilators, best crystal glasses and good reflectors, red light at back	per pair 20-0 to	30	0

SADDLE GIRTHS.

Cotton and Wool, best tinned buckles	per pair	3	0
All Wool, best tinned buckles	„	3	8
Best Cord, best tinned buckles	„	5	0
Combined, blue or fawn, best woollen, Fitz William or Melton		7	0

SADDLE CLOTHS.

Best Woven Felt, grey, fawn, and blue		4	8
Best Woven Felt, superior	6-0 to	7	8
Lady's Woven Felt, superior	6-0 to	7	8

SURCINGLES.

Web, woolen	each	2	4

STIRRUP LANTERNS.

Fastening to Stirrup Iron, white or red light	per pair	10	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS BY R. LIPP & SON, OF STUTTGART,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.

IN deference to repeated applications from many quarters, MR. NEUBERG respectfully announces that he adopts from this date, the EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM in connection with the above Instruments, on the following liberal terms:—

By 12 Instalments (particulars on application)... ... RS. 700

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Inclusive of packing and delivery at either Railway Station, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

1st September, 1883.

BLACKING! BLACKING!

PROPERT'S STANDARD BLACKING produces a brilliant and jet-black polish. It is free from all acids, so injurious to leather, and which other Blackings contain. It is a preserver as well as beautifier of leather, Price per bottle 12 annas.

"Nonpariel" or Parisian Polish, a splendid preparation for dress boots and shoes, per bottle........................ Rs. 1 and 2.
Kid-reviver ....per bottle As. 8 and As. 12
Satin Polish, especially recommended ....As. 12
Embrocation, Hoplemuroma, Saddle Soap, Dubbin, etc., etc., always in stock.

DUNNETT & COMPANY,
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,
BOOT & SHOE-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

RICAHRDSON AND CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA.
43, Esplanade-road; BOMBAY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers, MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

OFFICERS' MESSES.

ALL ORDERS for STORES, WINES, STATIONERY and other REQUISITES from Messes and out-station constituents receive careful and prompt attention, and are supplied from a constantly replenished stock of goods from THE BEST MAKERS only.

* A single order from strangers will prove above.
* * Most liberal Terms.
* * * Price lists post free, on application to.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Pharmacy Branch, Church-Gate-street, BOMBAY.
POONA.
Pharmacy Branch, POONA CITY.

TEAS, FINEST INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE FAMOUS GARDENS OF MESSRS. STIRLING AND CULBARD,

Which are situated in one of the most fertile tracts in the Kangra Valley.

THESE justly popular TEAS are rich in aroma, and a single trial will induce even the most fastidious to use no other description of tea.

The great and increasing demand for their Teas has enabled Messrs. STIRLING and CULBARD to offer them to wholesale as well as retail buyers at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

Regimental Messes, Hotels, Clubs, Co-operative Stores, and other large establishments will find in greatly to their advantage to use no other Teas but those of Messrs. Stirling and Culbard's.

		Rs.	a.
Bohea	per lb.	0	10
Household mixture	„	0	13
Pekoe Souchong	„	1	0
Orange Pekoe	„	1	8
Essai's Mixture (of pure China and Indian Teas)	„	1	4

(Purchasers of 10 lbs. and upwards will be allowed a liberal discount.)

W. J. ESSAI,
FORBES-STREET, FORT; ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD; AND CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

"CREAM"
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM

HOME AND EDUCATION.

A LADY with several years' experience in the Management and Education of Children, will be glad to receive a limited number of BOYS to share the HOME COMFORTS of her own Sons.

The Lads will receive every care and attention, their home studies will be superintended, and they will attend the Public School in which the Lady is daily engaged in teaching. References kindly permitted to Rev. T. H. GREIG, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Marine-lines, Bombay, and Rev. H. SQUIRES, Church Mission House, Girgaum, Bombay. Further references if required.

For particulars, please address X., care of Rev. T. H. GREIG.

GALVANIZED IRON
BATH TUBS.

STRONG and SERVICEABLE, with Swivel handles; eminently adapted for Camp and District use.

27″ by 21″ by 12″	Rs. 8
30″ by 24″ by 12″	„ 10
36″ by 27″ by 14″	„ 12
42″ by 30″ by 15″	„ 15

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that CASSINATH WITTOBA, GOPINATH EKNATH and BALCRUSTNA WITTOBA, executors of the last will and testament of the late WASSUDEW LUXMONJEE, have CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece of Government land admeasuring 4,432 square yards or thereabouts, numbered 150 by the Collector of Land Revenue, together with the bungalow numbered 96 by the Municipal Commissioner, and stable, cookroom and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Parell, outside the Fort in Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and bounded on the east by the property of Hormasjee Cowasjee General, on the west by the Parell Tank road, on the north partly by the public road and partly by the property of Janardhan Ballajee, on the south by the Golachee Hill road, and which premises were formerly in the possession of Wassudew Luxmonjee and are now in the possession of his said executors. All persons claiming any right, title or interest in the said premises by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to inform the undersigned of the same in writing within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, which will not be admitted hereafter.—Dated this 27th day of August, 1883.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8	0
Imperial Mixture	„	1	4	0
Pekoe Souchong	„	1	0	0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

DISINFECTANTS

for Domestic, Hospital or Stable use.

		Rs.	as.
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid	per bottle	0	10
„ „ „	„ „	1	4
Calvert's No. 5 Carbolic Acid	„ ½ lb. „	0	12
„ „ „	„ 1 lb. „	1	2
„ „ „	„ ½ gall.	3	0
„ „ „	„ 1 gall tin.	5	0
„ Carbolic Acid Powder, with Dredger	„ packet	0	10
„ „ „	„ 28 lb. box	3	12
„ „ „	„ cwt. casks	11	0
Chloride of Lime	„ 7 lb. jar.	4	8
Condy's Fluid, Crimson	„ ½ pint bot.	0	12
„ „ „	„ pint „	1	8
„ „ Green	„ quart „	1	8
Phenyle	per bottle 8 as. Re. 1 &	2	8

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, an English-built dog-cart, 15 hands, brown stud-bred Mare, and set of single harness. Price Rs. 800. Also a chesnut c. b. pony "Romulus," 13-2, winner of several races, a perfect jumper, excellent polo pony, and has been ridden two seasons to hounds. Rs. 500. Also a flea-bitten grey c. b. pony "Periwinkle," 13-1, excellent polo pony and has won a steeplechase. Rs. 200. Apply to L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Yacht Club, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, announce to the public that our CLERK, HORMUSJEE COOVERJEE OOMRIGHUR or DAROOWALLA, has been DISMISSED from our service.

Any one paying him sum or sums due to us hereafter may do so at his own risk and responsibility.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th August, 1883.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,

AFTER SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE for 10 years in Upper India and the Punjab, has now established himself at No. 564, Crawford Market Cloth Bazaar), where he can be consulted daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

January, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has recently arrived from England and still continues to carry on the business of Engineer and General Machinery Agent, and has on hand a LARGE STOCK of New and Second-hand MACHINERY, consisting of Vertical and Horizontal Engines and Boilers, Portable Engines, Lathes, Drilling Machines, Steam hammers, Blast Fans, Flour grinding Mills, and all classes of Spinning Machinery, Cast Iron drums up to 6 feet diameter, &c.

For further particulars, apply to

T. SUGDEN,
No. 43, New Foras Road, near Napier Foundry, Byculla.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CO.

CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for DISCHARGING from Ships, Landing and Delivering the Consignments of the Company for a period of three years from 1st November, 1883.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing and Delivering Consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, not later than 1 p.m., (gun-fire) on THURSDAY, the 6th September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Note.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, August 4, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW as the Company may require for twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated at 60 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, upto 1 p.m. (gunfire) on THURSDAY, 6th September, after which hour no tender will be received.

A small sample, say 8 oz., must accompany each tender.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th August, 1883.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General, Bombay, or of Estates which have come under his charge:—

THOMAS WRIGHT CARR, late an Engineer in the employ of the New Berar Co., Julgaon.
HENRY JOHN BALY, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s Royal Artillery.
NAVAZBAI, widow of Nassarwanjee Shapurjee Bhedwar.
FREDERICK WILLIAM PAUL, late an Assistant in the employ of Messrs. Watson and Co., Bombay.
CAROLINE KEHRLI HODLER, late a Governess in the employ of Civil Surgeon J. F. Keith, of Broach.
JOSEPH GARNETT, late Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Jabalpur.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 28th August, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EARLY IN OCTOBER
WILL BE PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA
A NEW INDIAN REVIEW,
"CREAM:"

WHICH—in addition to a *resumé* of current events to be entitled "THE MONTH" and REVIEWS and NOTICES of WORKS published in India—will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, Etc., Etc.

It is believed that this REVIEW, which will be ably and carefully edited, will enable men whose pursuits occupy them too entirely to allow of much time being given to reading to keep abreast of the current literature and thought of the day, and will assist them in the selection of such books as will suit their individual tastes or wants.

"CREAM," which will be a "MONTHLY," will be printed in large type, on good paper, and will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, royal octavo size, similar to the *Nineteenth Century, Contemporary* and *National Reviews*, and will be stitched, like them, in a stout serviceable cover.

Great care and trouble have been taken to secure able collaborateurs, and the Review will in all respects be so compiled, arranged and printed as to bear favorable comparison with the best publications of the kind, its scope and intentions being considered. Further, as containing the essence of all, it will be a publication unique in its line; and, should the Proprietors meet with the support they confidently anticipate, they are sanguine enough to believe they will be able to make it a popular and abiding institution in India.

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To avail themselves of the benefit of the ADVANCE RATES, Subscribers must pay—
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Single copies sent post-free by value payable post for two rupees four annas.

Intending Subscribers should send their names and address in full, with remittances made payable to

W. H. TARGETT,
"THE ASIAN" Office, 4, Waterloo-street,
Calcutta.

S. S. MOUNT TABOR has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

TIME IS MONEY.

EXTRAORDINARY First-class celebrated English LEVER WATCHES, by Messrs. Rotherham and Sons, London, similar to those of Dent's, McCabe's and Jone's in Hall-marked Silver and Gold cases, Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Open-case, with key and keyless. In make very durable. In time giving unsurpassed. None can be had so cheap anywhere in India.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Just arrived REAL GOLD IMITATION DIAMOND RINGS, set with three stones; of the very highest finish. Price only Rs. 12-8. The Diamond for LUSTRE and BEAUTY EQUAL the FINEST GEMS, and it is only by KNOWN TESTS that they CAN BE DETECTED. (1 Postal note for As. 8 must accompany order.)

"THE MODEL HOUSEKEEPER,"
Containing useful and practical receipts in every Branch of "Cookery," together with medical and other Miscellaneous Recipes of invaluable use. It is a positive necessity that EVERY HOUSE SHOULD POSSESS a COPY. Price As. 6, post free, by V. P. P. As. 10. MANAGER Co-operative Stores Co., Serampore.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a thorough practical MILL MANAGER, of long standing and experience, with a competent and full knowledge of Mill Machinery. Apply with testimonials to the Undersigned, at the Office of the Company, at the Mill premises, Girgaum.
By order,
ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Bombay, August 22, 1883. Secretary.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—An AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at Rs. Fifty-five (55) per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1883, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 7th September, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (excepting SATURDAYS when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.) to the Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Comrany's Register on the 3rd instant, on production of their share certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, the 4th, to TUESDAY, the 11th September, both days inclusive.
By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 31st August, 1883.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, from 15th October next, for two or three months, a handsomely furnished BUNGALOW on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from middle of October, a very desirable commodious BUNGALOW on "Lower Road," Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a BUNGALOW, on Lower Road, Malabar Hill. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, till the 25th September next, a furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a small BUNGALOW on "Lower Road," Malabar Hill, Rent Rs. 90. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on "Land's End," Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, a very airy and commodious furnished BUNGALOW on "Dongersey Road," Malabar Hill, consisting of a drawing, dining, four bed, dressing and bath rooms. Rent only Rs. 200. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an upper-storeyed commodious BUNGALOW, beautifully situated on "Mount Pleasant," Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

KUMBALLA.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, a very airy, commodious and beautifully furnished BUNGALOW, on Khumballa. It consists of a drawing, dining, four bed and bath rooms. Rent Rs. 300. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

PORT.

TO LET, with immediate possession, two TOP-FLOORS in "Hornby Row," Fort, Rent Rs. 100 and Rs. 85. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 15th September, a very airy TOP-FLOOR in the Fort, consisting of a drawing, dining, two bed and bath rooms. It is entirely open to the sea breeze. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a TOP-FLOOR in the Fort. Rent Rs. 60. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED to 41, RAMPART ROW.
Bombay, 31st August, 1883.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 8th of October next, for the undermentioned articles:—

A Thirty-eight sluice valves of sizes varying from 4 to 26 inches in diameter for the Bombay Water Works.

B Water mains varying from 3 to 19 inches in diameter for Ditto.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders should be accompanied by deposits of Rs. 200 and Rs. 200 respectively to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contracts.

Further deposit of Rs. 400 and Rs. 400 respectively will have to be paid by the contractors whose tenders are accepted.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, M. Inst. C.E.,
Deputy Ex. Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, Deputy Ex. Engineer's Office, 31st March, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI PARVATEEBAI, widow and executrix of the late RAMCHUND ASSARAM of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, hath CONTRACTED to SELL to TRICUMDASS MOOLJEE of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate on the Girgam Road on the Breach Candy Road facing on the west side thereof, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 793, 794, and 795, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 11, new No. 65, old Survey No. 242, and new Survey No. 194, and which said ground contains by admeasurement about 271 square yards, in the sub-district of Fort, and formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Parvateebai, widow, and bounded on the east by the Galwaddy Road, or Gully, on the north by a Gully of the house leading to Galwaddy, and a passage for the tenants, on the west by the Breach Candy Road, and on the south by the property of the late Rowjee Bhaskerjee. All persons therefore having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed and he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 31st August, 1883.
KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor, High Court.

GENUINE
ALBAN WHISKY,
(Bottled in England,)

IS agreeable, soft and of full flavour, never imported before in India, selected by a well-known wine merchant house of London.
Per dozen Rs. 24.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"THE KING OF ALL."

AMERICAN
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

KIMBALL'S CELEBRATED CIGARETTES.

"FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR" ..Re. 1-6 and 1-8 per 100
"NEW VANITY FAIR" ..Re. 1-8 and 1-10 " 100
"THE THREE KINGS" ..Re. 1-14 and 2-0 " 100
"VANITY FAIR"
In Tin of ¼ lb. As. 12; ½ lb. Re. 1-6; and 1 lb. Rs. 2-10
"FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR"
In Tin ¼ lb. As. 12; ½ lb. Re. 1-6; and 1 lb. Rs. 2-10
"OLD GOLD"
In Tin ¼ lb. As. 10; ½ lb. Re. 1-2; and 1 lb. Rs. 2-0
"JACK AND JILL"
In Tin ¼ lb. As. 10; and ½ lb. Re. 1-0

The above may be compared favourably with any other Brand in respect of Price and Quality.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Just received a splendid assortment for racing and ordinary use; also a few YOUTH'S TRICYCLES; all of BEST COVENTRY MAKE, with Ball bearings, &c., &c.—H. A. GEYER & Co. 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SEWING MACHINES are unequalled for speed, capacity, beauty of stitch, durability, portability, and external ornamentation. Price lists post free. For cash or on hire.—2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED HANDSOME PRESENTS for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, Wedding and Christening Gifts, and many other novelties.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

BICYCLE, FOR SALE, cheap. Particulars and price of S. P. A., care of *Gazette* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER is open to an engagement. Stating terms address "B. A.," care of this paper.

HUNGARIAN CLARETS.—Icegzander Rs. 12. Erlaner Rs. 15. Ofner Rs. 17 per doz. W. H. NEBEL, 30, Elphinstone Circle.

DELICIOUS SMOKES.—Little Devils specially manufactured, possess an exquisite flavor and aroma.—HOWARD and Co., Fort.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS No. 1, per 100 Rs. 2. A medium sized, fragrant and easy smoke. HOWARD and Co., 30, Meadow Street.

TO BE SOLD to-day at 1 p.m. at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, valuable household furniture, the property of Mr. W. Fearn, House Surgeon.

FOR SALE, 4 JAPANESE POODLE DOGS. REAL ORIGINAL JAPAN BREEDING. Price Rs. 100 each. Apply at the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Press, 17, Apollo Street.

BOARD and LODGING required by a single gentleman, Byculla or Mazagon preferred, good terms for a comfortable home. Address H., care of this office.

PRESENTATION.—Just received a fine selection of Ivory Earpiece folding Ithethiscopes, for presentation.—FERNANDES and Co., Chemists, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED Atkinson's and John Gosnell's Choice TOILET SOAPS, Re. 1-8 per box of 3 large tablets. Perfumery Re. 1-4 per bottle. Badham, Pile & Co., Ld.

BASS'S BEER in pints, Rs. 3 per dozen. Californian fruits, 2½ lb. tin Re. 1 each. Singapore Pineapple, 3lbs. tin, Re. 1-8 each.—MORENAS & Co. 15, Meadow-street.

GOOD GOLD, excellent workmanship, moderate charge, satisfaction guaranteed. Trial solicited. E. I. BRANDON, Manufacturing Jeweller, 5, Hornby-road.

BILLIARDS.—A match of 500 up at billiards and the best of eleven games at pyramids will be played at the Waverley Billiard Room THIS EVENING, play commencing at 9 p.m.

JAMES MAY & Co., House Agents and General Loan-Brokers, beg to inform their constituents and the public in general that they have REMOVED to No. 3, Hummun Street, Fort.

THISTLE BLEND HIGHLAND WHISKY.—A small shipment of "and * * * stars to hand. Rs. 22 and 25 per case of 1 dozen. Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart-row, West.

DANCING LESSONS WANTED by a GENTLEMAN. Apply "M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, MAIL-PHAETON, price Rs. 700, can be seen at the Sassoon Reformatory. Apply A., care of KING, KING & Co.

A GENTLEMAN with moderate capital is desirous of procuring a share in a respectable business, town or country. A. B. C., *Bombay Gazette*.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

REGIMENTAL Forage Caps and Helmets for all branches, Metal Stars and Crowns, Shoulder Cords, &c.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Military Tailors, Fort.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A LARGE depôt of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES in all varieties, sold wholesale and retail. Prices moderate. P. RATANJI, 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, an OFFICE ROOM in Elphinstone Buildings, now in the occupation of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Co. Apply BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

FOR SALE IN STOCK.—MaCarthy Patent self-feeding double action COTTON GINS by Platt Bros., Horizontal Engines of sizes, workshop tools, lathes, drilling and shaping machines, &c., at Machine Depot, 63, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6. Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, WINES, SPIRITS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cakes, Biscuits, &c., at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPOUND ESSENCE OF
INDIAN BAEL-FRUIT.

A NEW but specific and unfailing remedy for acute and chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. It is chiefly composed of Indian Bael-Fruit Essence and other Medicines recommended for the cure of these Diseases.
Per bottle As. 8, 14 and Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW CROP.
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
(CHAPORE ESTATE.)

THESE TEAS may be compared favourably with any other of their kind, in point of excellence in quality, flavour and genuineness.
Sold in original packets of 1 lb.
Orange Pekoe ....Re. 1 8
Universal Mixture..................... " 1 2

B. S. MADON & Co.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of the late Dr. C. F. Khory, Surgeon Dentist's, valuable dispensary, valuable surgical instruments, valuable books, richly carved domestic household furniture, &c., &c., will be published shortly, and sold at Rampart-row (near *Bombay Gazette* printing office.) Full particulars will be given hereafter.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 1st September, 1883.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY WHEAT PACKETS.
On MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Two Tanks, Duncan-road, in the godown of Messrs. Shamjee Narronjee and Co., on account and at the risk of the purchaser, Assaria Ludha—
26 bales second-hand empty wheat packets, each containing 750 packets.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 1st September, 1883.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of New Patent K. O. LAMPS, K. O. COOKING STOVES, fire and burglar-proof SAFES, self-acting FOUNTAINS and FANCY GOODS, SEWING MACHINES, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st September, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction a consignment of very superior K. O. lamps, consisting of table, hanging and wall lamps, fitted with patent extinguisher Duplex burner.

Also a consignment of the new patent electric K. O. lamps giving a light equal to 39 candles.

Sewing machines by various makers, of different systems, fire and burglar-proof safes, fountains, fancy goods, &c.

The goods will be on view from the 26th instant, at No.—Hummum-street, till seven o'clock in the evening when the new lights may be seen burning.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 1st September, 1883.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 2nd prox., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, by order of trustees, and the effects, of the late John Barretto at 185, Cavel-street, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, the same comprising rich plated ware, crockery and glassware, dining and drawing room, side, pier, dressing washing, and ladies' writing tables, conversation coaches, easy and low chairs, and mallet patern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, screen, teapoys, teakwood bedstead, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, rich table ornaments, flower vases, superior oleographs and pictures. A solid mahogany harmonium by Christophe, 5 octaves, compass c to c and 2 blowers with expression stop, an English blackwood accordeon, a (D) flute (piccolo) with flageolet mouthpiece, in a mahogany case, by S. Rose & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.
On TUESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 1 p.m.
5 bales grey shirtings.
3 cases chintz.
2 cases dhotees.
1 case E. P. cruetstand.
Furniture belonging to a gentleman comprising of office and household furniture, glassware, crockery ware, plated ware, flower vases, table ornaments, office table, bunking tables, with chairs, dining and drawing furniture, very superior dressing glass.
SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 1st September, 1883.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INSTRUMENTS
FOR
CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

		Rs. a.
Violins, good, from	...Rs. 5 to	20 0
Violins, the best models, from ...	" 25 "	150 0
Violas or Tenor Violins	" 35 "	85 0
Violincellos, strong and good tone...	" 80 "	100 0
Double Bass three string machine head...		150 0
Banjos, strong, well made, Kentucky shape, with 5, 6, or 7 strings, peg head or with machine.. ...	" 10 "	30 0
Anglo-German Concertina, best finish, in strong box, with lock and key	" 15 "	40 0
German Concertinas of the best make.	" 8 "	12 0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop	" 16	20 0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones		25 0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones..		30 0
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band ...	" 1-8 "	12 0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird	each	1 8
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical instrument, easily learned	..each Rs. 1-8 to	10 0
A large variety, some with bell accompaniment.		
Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety, from	" 4 "	60 0
Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from.. ...	" 7 "	20 0
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouth-piece, in all keys	each Annas 8 "	1 0
Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, in perfect tune and any key	each	2 8
Tambourines, with 6 double jingles, screw adjusted head, 12-inch diameter		6 0
Larger Tambourines ...	... each Rs. 7 to	12 0
Professional Tambourines, very strong, for hard work, 9 inch to 12 inch	" 2 "	3 8
Nigger Bones, real Round-o'-Beef prepared and hardened,	...per set	2 0
Castanettes, Ebony, ...	...per set	2 8
Triangles and Strikers. ...	" 3-8 "	7 0
Jingles or Sleigh Bells,	...per set	3 0
Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes ...	each	0 12
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouth-pieces and crooks	" 35 "	50 0
Guitars, with machine heads, strongly made, Spanish and Panormo shape	" 25 "	75 0

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FRENCH'S (LATE LACEY'S) ACTING EDITION OF PLAYS.
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BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH, for 2 years, pays for a beautiful Piano with iron frame. Price list and particulars by post. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass Can be framed if required. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung Grand Square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wire, so common in Square Pianos, is entirely obviated.

OCARINAS.—An improved kind, at from Re. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction Books 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES.—Any note, from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Re. 1 for large sizes, and 12 annas each for smaller. Cylinder from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

BILLIARD-PLAYERS are invited to inspect our patent Billiard markers, a most ingenious contrivance to enable players to mark their own game. Made in German-silver. Price per pair Rs. 50. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ORNITHOPHONE, giving an exact imitation of singing birds. Any bird note can be imitated at pleasure of operator. Re. 1-8 and Re. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete, Rs. 8, 11, and 15 per pair. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER, 1883.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
New Moon ....Sept. 1st, 7h. 5·7m. p.m.
First Quarter....... .. " 9th, 11h. 29·1m. a.m.
Full Moon .... " 17th, 2h. 32·5m. a.m.
Last Quarter .... " 23rd, 5h. 42·1m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 1	Assault at arms, Poona Afghan Dinner, Simla. New Dhurumsey S. and W. Co., 3 p.m.	5 46	6 13	11 17m 11 33 a	4 56m 5 30 a
Sun. 2	15th Sudday after Trinity.	5 47	6 12	11 49m —	5 35m 6 0 a
Mon. 3	"North vs. South" Cricket Match at Poona.	5 47	6 12	0 7m 0 20 a	6 7m 6 27 a
Tu. 4	English Mail expected per s.s. Sutlej*, before noon. Departure of English Mail per s.s. Surat, 5 p.m. "North vs. South" Cricket Match at Poona.	5 47	6 11	0 40m 0 49 a	6 33m 6 52 a
Wed. 5	Town Council, 3 p.m. Banks closed for Gunnesh Chathurti (Hindu) holiday.	5 47	6 10	1 13m 1 16 a	6 58m 7 16 a
Thr. 6	.....	5 47	6 9	1 45m 1 41 a	7 23m 7 40 a
Fri. 7	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. "Bombay vs. Mofussil" Cricket Match at Bombay.	5 48	6 9	2 16m 2 6 a	7 48m 8 6 a

* Left Aden at 10 p.m. on the 29th ultimo.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 2.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral, Litany and second Celebration of Holy Communion Service Merbeke. Hymns 197, 318, and 196.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 160 and 23. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Helmore.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7 and in the evening at 5-15.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 2.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 2.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 200, 207, and 318.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 242, 215, and 20.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 2.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 4, 175, and 367.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 229, 180, and 20.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 2.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service and Catechising.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Father Rivington.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMMATTEEPOORA.
FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 2.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 17, 290, and 274.

HARBOUR MISSION.
FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 2.
11 a.m.—Sailors' Home.
6-30 p.m.—S. S. Goalpara, Prince's Dock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICE will be held on board the ship Castleford in the Prince's Dock to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Ireland, from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Adria (s) and Choice, for Mauritius; Pachumba (s), Kurrachee.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.—There will be no match at the Gymkhana to-day, the state of the ground rendering play impossible.

FATHER LUKE RIVINGTON.—A course of sermons will (D. V.) be preached at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, on the Sunday evenings in September, by Father Rivington, on "The Faith and its Foes."

CHIEF CLERK, PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.—Mr. A. W. Lester, who has been appointed to act as Chief Clerk to the Presidency Magistrates Courts, &c., took over charge of his acting appointments yesterday.

VISIT TO THE HIGH COURT.—Meer Liakut Ali, the eldest son of the late Sir Salar Jung, visited the High Court yesterday and sat for some time on the bench of the Appeal Court, in which the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Latham presided.

A MISTAKEN CHARGE.—It has been discovered by the police that the cart-driver who on the 23rd August was said to have absconded with three cases of Europe goods belonging to Cadur Ismail (having his place of business at Zacharia Musjid-street), and valued at Rs. 900, took them to the goods-shed of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Carnac-bunder.

FATAL JUMP OUT OF A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Hormusjee Nowrojee, aged fifty years. Deceased had suffered from pain in one of his legs and arms for a long time past. On the night of the 25th instant he jumped out of his bed-room window on to the public road, sustaining fatal injuries. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Abdool Russool Shaik Ahmed, who described himself as a merchant who had recently come to Bombay from Madras, for the purpose of purchasing some goods here, was picked up by the police lying insensibly drunk on the Falkland-road on the night of Wednesday, and removed to the J. J. Hospital. When he came to his senses in the morning, he reported that he had lost three notes for Rs. 100 each, three notes for Rs. 20 each, and one note for Rs. 5, all of the Madras circle. Another note for Rs. 10 was missing from his vest pocket. From inquiries instituted by the police it appears that the complainant had been going about Bombay throughout Wednesday last, drinking.

THEFT.—Narayen Krishna, Dhurma Kooshna, Luximon Sonoo, and Sittaram Dhondoo were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a box containing wearing apparel, gold ornaments, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 61-14, the property of Soodkia Nana, from his house at Mazagon. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 3, being old offenders, were sentenced to nine and twelve months' rigorous imprisonment respectively; and prisoners No. 2 and 4 were sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Narayen Krishna and Dhurma Kooshna were also convicted upon a charge of theft of other gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 33. They were each sentenced to a further term of three months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentence to take effect on the expiration of the first sentence.

FIRE ON THE PORT TRUST ESTATE.—A fire broke out on Thursday, about midnight, in a large wooden shed with a cadjan roofing situated on the Port Trust estate east of the Frere-road, between the Prince's Dock and the Carnac-bunder. The shed was divided into four compartments (which were occupied by the families of four labourers), and a loft, in which were stowed old stores, consisting of bamboo and cane baskets, spades, picks, shovels, &c. On the alarm being raised, the fire-engines from the several stations repaired to the scene, but their services were not brought into requisition, the fire being completely extinguished by means of the manual engines by 2 a.m. The shed was completely destroyed by the flames. The fire is said to have originated through the careless use of a fire-place. The damage is estimated at Rs. 463.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO BIJAPUR.—We learn that His Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Baird and Mr. Crawford, the Commissioner, will, on arrival at Bijapur, inspect the construction of the line which the Southern Maratha Railway are rapidly pushing on in that Division.—*Poona Observer.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 30th August, 1883.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·647
Temperature of the Air	74·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·0
Dew Point..	72·4
Relative humidity of Air..........................	·932
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	76·9
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)...	72·0
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW, SSW, SW, W, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	313
Fall of Rain*..	1·88
Total fall during the month	10·57
" " " year	61·55
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 31st ..	0·84

* From midnight to midnight.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq. Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

CHOLERA IN DHOBIE TALAO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly publish the following corrected statement of that which appeared in yesterday's number of your journal. I mentioned in my former letter that no cases of cholera had occurred in the 1st Marine-lane, during the present epidemic, which I now repeat. Of the seven cases alluded to by your correspondent, three were not cases of cholera, and the remaining four occurred, not in the 1st Marine-lane, but in Trinity-street.—Yours, &c.,

D. C. DAVIDSON,
Acting Health Officer.
Municipal Offices, 31st August, 1883.

Name.	Age.	Place.	Cause of death.	Date.
Ramjee Dewjee..	45	209 Trinity Chapel-st.	Cholera,	July 25
Dewkee Bhagee..	13	209	Do. Cholera,	July 2
Nagee	30	209	Do. Fever,	July 21
Yessoo Janoo	35	191 Trinit.sytree t....	Cholera,	Aug. 1
Gunga, daughter of Yessoo Janoo	A child 11 days old.	Do,	Inanition	Aug. 27
Bhagee, wife of Ramjee	18	6, 1st Marine-Lane	child-birth,	July 28
Buja Bhagee	11	191, Trinity-street....	Cholera,	July 28

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 31.

(Before the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice SCOTT, and Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

DECISION OF A FULL BENCH.—IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

GANESHAMDAS GOORSAMULL *vs.* JOHARIMULL KEDARINATH.

THE Acting Chief Justice delivered to-day the judgment of the full Bench on a petition by the defendant, who was arrested before judgment and put into jail at the instance of the plaintiff, to have the period of his imprisonment determined. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the plaintiff, the detaining creditor.

The Chief Justice said.—Joharimull Kedarinath, a prisoner on the civil side of H. M.'s Common Jail in Bombay, by a petition, dated the 1st August inst., stated that he had been arrested in suit No. 37 of 1883, brought on the ordinary original civil jurisdiction side of the High Court, under a warrant of arrest before judgment on the 3rd February, 1883, and had been since then undergoing imprisonment on the civil side of the jail; and he submitted that, under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, he would become entitled to his release on the 2nd August instant. He stated that he had, however, been served with a warrant of arrest after judgment in the abovementioned suit on the 28th July last (which we find was marked for the levy of Rs. 2,831-2-9), had been produced before the sitting judge in chambers, and had again been committed to jail from the date of the decree which was passed on the 6th March, 1883. He then submitted that, under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, a man cannot be detained in jail for more than six calendar months, whether he undergoes imprisonment under a warrant of arrest before or after judgment; and he concluded by praying that he might be released from jail. Mr. Justice Latham, the sitting judge in chambers, having mentioned the matter to me, and it being desirable that the question raised in the petition, there being no express decision in this court upon the point, should be settled, so that there might in future be uniformity of practice, and the matter being one involving the liberty of the subject, the case was on the 10th instant heard by Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Latham, and myself, when Mr. Inverarity appeared, as *amicus curiæ*, to argue on behalf of the petitioner, while Mr. Lang represented the plaintiff in the suit. The question turns upon sections 481 and 342 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV. of 1882. Section 481 is as follows:—"If the defendant fail to comply with any order under section 479 or section 480, the court may commit him to jail, until the decision of the suit, or if judgment be given against the defendant, until the execution of the decree. Provided that no person shall be imprisoned under this section in any case for a longer period than six months, non for a longer period than six weeks when the amount or value of the subject matter of the suit does not exceed Rs. 50. Provided that no person shall be detained in prison under this section after he has complied with such order." Section 342 is as follows:—"No person shall be imprisoned in execution of a decree for a longer period than six months; or for a longer period than six weeks if the decree be for the payment of a sum of money not exceeding Rs. 50." In the present case the defendant was arrested and taken to jail on Saturday, the 3rd February, 1883, about 7 p.m., under section 478, which is one of the sections of the chapter headed "Arrest before judgment." On Monday, the 5th February, he was brought before Mr. Justice West, the sitting judge in chambers, and by an order of that date it was ordered, under section 481 of Act XIV. of 1882, that the Sheriff do detain the defendant in his custody until he do give good and sufficient security, in himself and two sureties, to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary for any decree that might be passed against him. Although a form of order for committals under section 481 is expressly given in the fourth schedule to the Act (form No. 159) such order was not followed in the present case but the imperfect and inaccurate one we have referred to, and which was said to have been drawn up in the Sheriff's office according to the form always adopted in such cases. It is desirable that in future the correct form (No. 159) be adopted. Section 481 says that, if a defendant fails to comply with any order made under section 479 (the section under which a defendant, failing to show cause, may be ordered to deposit in court money or other property sufficient to answer the claim against him, or to give security for his appearance at any time when called upon while the suit is pending and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit) or section 480 (the section giving the procedure to be followed in case of an application by the surety to be discharged), the court may commit him to jail "until the decision of the suit, or if judgment be given against defendant, until the execution of the decree." The order for committal under section 481, being form No. 159 in the fourth schedule to the Act, and which ought to have been used in the present case, but was not, adopts the same words. The use of the forms in such schedule is directed by section 644 of the Act. The meaning of the words "until the execution of the decree" is somewhat obscure, and counsel on both sides addressed the court at some length upon the proper construction to be placed upon them. It appears to us, however, that the obscurity is cleared up when this section 481 is read with section 478 and the form of the warrant of arrest before judgment (No. 158 in the fourth schedule) made under section 478, which is the first step in the process of arrest under this chapter. There the defendant is ordered to be brought before the court to show cause why he should not furnish security for his personal appearance until the suit shall be fully and finally disposed of, "and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed." And, as already noticed, under section 479 he may be ordered to deposit money or give security for his appearance "at any time when called upon while the suit is pending, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit." Then follows section 481, which is the next step in the same proceeding and has no independent *raison d'être.* It cannot be supposed that the Legislature in those circumstances used the word execution in two different senses. We think it is clear that the words "until the execution of the decree" in the latter section are the same in meaning and intention as the words "until execution or satisfaction" in the form No. 158 in the fourth schedule and in section 479. Execution used in such a conjunction of terms must mean complete execution. Therefore in this chapter the word has its primary meaning of possession being given to the plaintiff of what is ordered by the decree. Lord Coke defines the word thus—"Execution, executio, and signifieth in law the obtaining of actual possession of anything acquired by judgment of law." Co. Litt., 154, a. In Wharton's Law Lexicon, p. 278, "execution" is described as the last stage of a suit giving possession of anything recovered at law or in equity. It is clear, therefore, that an arrest under section 491 becomes after decree an arrest until the decree is satisfied or wholly executed. Such imprisonment in no way differs from imprisonment in execution of a decree. The sole object which the holder of a money decree can legitimately have in view, whether he imprisons his debtor after decree under section 336, or retains him in prison under section 481, is the payment of the judgment debt and costs. Any other object would be of a vindictive nature, and the law would not sanction it. We are, therefore, of opinion that an imprisonment under section 481, which is continued after decree, in no way differs from it and must be taken to be equivalent to it. If, then, an arrest under section 481 is, after decree, equivalent to an arrest in execution, it becomes subject to the limitation as to time imposed by section 342, which forbids the extension of such an arrest beyond the period of six months. This undoubtedly was the intention of the Legislature; and the court is bound to give effect to it if the express terms of the Act are not inconsistent. We think they are not inconsistent. As already shown, the imprisonment in question, that is, under section 481, although it has an independent origin, becomes, after decree, in every essential the same as arrest after judgment. The same rule of limitation must therefore be applied. If therefore, as in the present case, the special period of limitation in the chapter on arrest before judgment, six months, which is imposed in section 481, terminates while the defendant is still detained under that section, and he is re-arrested in execution under section 336, the period of imprisonment which has elapsed since the decree must be counted, and when that period *plus* the new period amounts altogether to six months, then section 342 applies, and the defendant must be liberated. The time to be counted is time of actual imprisonment. The defendant in the present case was, by the judge's order of the 28th July last, committed to jail for six months as from the 6th March, 1883, or until further order; and for the reasons above given, we are of opinion that, under the circumstances of the case, he cannot be detained in custody after he has completed six calendar months' imprisonment from the 6th March last, the date of the decree, and that he will accordingly be entitled to be released from jail on the 5th September (next Wednesday).

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE SUIT AGAINST "KAKOO WADIA."

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY *vs.* RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE WADIA.

THE plaintiffs in this suit seek to recover from the defendant, their late cashier, who has absconded, the sum of Rs. 1,77,000, which he was accused of having misappropriated. Mr Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Wilkin for Mr. Turner, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity, in answer to the judge, said the reason the defendant did not appear was this. On the 5th July last a judge's order was made calling upon defendant to file an affidavit of documents, and as he failed to do so, an order was issued requiring him to show cause why his written statement of defence should not be struck off the file. On the 28th July last Mr. Justice Latham ordered that defendant should make an affidavit within ten days, which was further time given him. The ten days expired without any affidavit being filed and the defendant did not therefore appear. The learned counsel now moved for a decree for want of a written statement. The case would take some little time as a lot of complicated figures had to be gone through.

The judge said that, under the section under which Mr. Inverarity applied, he might pass a decree or make such order in relation to the suit as might seem fit. His lordship chose the former course, and asked Mr. Inverarity to prove his case, taking it to be an undefended suit. The matter had been before his lordship in chambers, and he knew the general bearings of it.

Evidence as to some formal documents tendered for the plaintiffs was gone into.

Mr. Inverarity then opened the pleadings. The plaint stated that, in, June 1877, in the capacity of assistant to the secretary, the defendant took charge of the cash, and kept the company's books. The plaintiffs recently discovered that he had misappropriated large sums of money, which at first were believed to amount to Rs. 40,000. On the 15th February last they charged the defendant, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with criminal breach of trust as a clerk. A warrant was issued for defendant's arrest, but it had not yet been executed. The plaintiffs subsequently appointed special auditors, who found that from June, 1877, the defendant had systematically defrauded the plaintiffs, the total misappropriations amounting to Rs. 1,77,225-12-3; and it was thought that on a closer examination, still further sums would be found due to plaintiffs. Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy held the title-deeds of a house belonging to the defendant, which had been mortgaged, and they were willing to hand over the title-deeds if the costs due to them were paid. The plaintiffs prayed for a decree for the abovementioned amount and for an equitable mortgage of the house at Parell. The learned counsel said the sum claimed was to be reduced by Rs. 4,675, which the defendant appeared to have paid in. He used from time to time to make good his defalcations to a certain extent in order to avoid discovery. He did not know if defendant actually paid in the Rs. 4,675 but the plaintiffs were willing to give him credit for it. The discovery of the frauds was made originally by Mr. Latimer, the late secretary, who was entrusted with the management of the company. No doubt Mr. Latimer was grossly negligent of his duties; and he seemed to have been much horrified at the discovery of the defendant's defalcations. Defendant asked for time to replace some of the moneys without the knowledge of the local managing committee; and Mr. Latimer was weak enough to agree not to tell the committee. Defendant promised to make good the amount out of his property, and he handed over to Mr. Latimer some jewellery as a pledge for carrying out his promise. He also got leave from Mr. Latimer to go to Hyderabad, where, he said, he would be able to raise money. Mr. Latimer was of course wrong in not informing the committee at once. He kept quiet, thinking probably that, if the defalcations came to the knowledge of the committee, he would lose his appointment, whereas if Wadia made good the defalcations, the committee need know nothing about them. Wadia did not get the money, and six weeks later, Mr. Latimer gave information to Mr. E. B. Carroll and Mr. W. Pendlebury, members of the local committee. These gentlemen also seemed to have hoped to keep the matter quiet and to have the money refunded by Wadia, because they did not tell the other members of the committee or the shareholders of what had occurred until some time afterwards. They got Wadia to mortgage certain property, the title-deeds of which were in the hands of his solicitors, Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy. The defalcations were far too great for defendant to make good, and eventually a warrant was taken out against him. Mr. Inverarity apprehanded there could be no doubt as to the embezzlements, for up to the present time the defendant had not been found, although a reward of Rs. 5,000 was offered for his arrest. Mr. Latimer was suspended, and eventually dismissed, for gross negligence of duty. He remained in Bombay till May last, when he went home on medical certificate. He appeared to have been a good deal knocked about. No doubt he suffered rather rough treatment at the hands of the shareholders, coupled with the fact of being accused as an accomplice of Wadia. The plaintiffs were not aware of Mr. Latimer being a party to the defalcations, but he was clearly guilty of gross negligence.

Narrondas Thakersey Mooljee was examined as to receipts given to his firm in the handwriting of the defendant, and bearing Mr. Latimer's signature.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—AUGUST 30.

(Before Mr. N. SPENCER, Acting Chief Judge.)

DECISION ON A POINT OF HINDU LAW.

TRICUMDASS MOOLJEE *vs.* PARVATEE, WIDOW.

MR. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rustomjee, pleader, for the defendant.

His Honour delivered judgment in this case yesterday. He said.—The plaintiff entered into an agreement to purchase from the defendant a house situated on the Girgaum-road, for the sum of Rs. 8,500. On the execution of the agreement, he made the defendant a part payment of Rs. 500. By the agreement the defendant stipulated that "in the event of any claim of inheritance or share or a dispute or objection of any kind turning up in respect of the house," she would get it cleared at her own expense. The plaintiff now sues the defendant to recover from her the sum of Rs. 500, paid as abovementioned, together with the sum of Rs. 44 as interest, on the ground that the defendant is unable to make a good legal title to the property. The defendant is the widow of a Hindoo who died in 1870, leaving behind him as his next-of-kin, according to Hindu law, the defendant, a stepmother, and a sister. The two latter have since died. The defendant has been in possession of the house, and in receipt of the rents, since her husband's death, and on the 25th August, 1882 she obtained from the High Court at Bombay probate of his will, which empowers her to dispose of the property of the testator, "in due course of administration without the consent of the Court." The testator does not appear to have left surviving him any near male relatives, and no claim "by way of inheritance or share" has been made to the property. But it is contended by Mr. Khunderao that the defendant cannot give a good title to the property, as her husband's will confers on her only a life interest in the estate, with a general power of appointment or disposition to be exercised by will only, and that therefore a sale by the widow during her lifetime would not be binding on her deceased husband's heirs. If by the will she takes an absolute estate in the property, it is conceded that there is no defect in the title. I have therefore to consider what estate she takes under the will. I am of opinion that the will of her husband gives the defendant an absolute power of disposition over the property in question. The first clause of the will refers to the house contracted to be sold. It sets out its boundaries, and goes on to say, "The deed of this house is in my name, and in the event of my decease my wife, named Parvutee, shall maintain herself and expend money out of the rent of this same house, and after my decease she shall make religious and charitable donations and feast Brahmins out of the rent. My wife has truly authority over this abovementioned house." The second clause in like manner sets out the boundaries of another property owned by the testator, and concludes with the like words. The third clause enumerates the moveable property of which the testator was possessed, and concludes with the words "my wife Parvatee has truly authority over the same." The remaining clauses of the will direct the payment by the executrix of certain legacies, and the performance of funeral rites. The will concludes with these words: "According to these particulars written above, my wife, named Parvatee, shall duly act, and the above house mentioned, one house, and one oart are to be kept standing in my name. They are not to be sold, and they are not to be mortgaged. If my wife should make a will and bequeath the property to any one in the event of her decease, my wife has truly authority in respect thereof. My heirs have no claim of any kind whatever." Mr. Khunderao contended that the clause prohibiting a mortgage or sale of the immoveable property and the power given to dispose of it by will, deprived the widow of the power of disposing of the property during her life. This clause is repugnant to the previous clauses of the will. The clauses give the widow "authority over the house." The heirs also of the testator, the only persons who could set up any claim to the property after the death of the widow, are excluded from the inheritance, and the widow is given an absolute power of disposition by will. The testator has endeavoured to derogate from his previous absolute grant, and I am of opinion that the proviso against alienation during the widow's life is inoperative. Mr. Khunderao referred to the case of Koonjbehari Dhur *vs.* Premchund Dutt (L. R. 5, Cal. series 684), and contended that it was necessary that the husband should, by his will, give the widow in express terms a heritable right or power of alienation. The case referred to is clearly distinguishable from the present. In that case the testator directed that certain money should go to his widow, who at the same time was prohibited from withdrawing it from the business in which it was invested, and directed that the immoveable property should be divided between his wife and his daughter's sons in certain specified shares, and gave his wife power to adopt a son. Mr. Justice Jackson, in delivering the judgment of the court, observed:—"There is not any emphatic declaration on the part of the husband to give the property absolutely to his wife. On the contrary, it seems to me that there is internal evidence that it should not be absolutely given. In the first place, because he gives her power to adopt a son, and if the property was absolutely given to the wife, very little remained to the son to enjoy. Secondly, because as to the moveable property given, he expressly restrains her from exercising absolute control over it. He says that the money which was declared to be her share was not to be taken from the business in which it was invested, but she was merely to enjoy the interest or the profits of it. When he makes this discretion or restriction in regard to moveable property, we may well assume that the enjoyment of the immoveable property was left subject to the restrictions imposed by the ordinary rule of Hindu law." The decision in that case proceeded on the ground that by the language of the will the widow took a life estate only. The language of the present will is different and confers an absolute title. I am further of opinion that, independently of the will, the probate has conferred on the widow the power of disposing of the property without any special sanction from the court. The suit will therefore be dismissed, with costs.

THE reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa is, that the varieties commonly sold are mixed with starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble; while really making them *thick, heavy indigestible.* This may be easily detected; *for if Cocoa thickens in the cup, it proves the addition of starch.* Cadbury's Cocoa Essence is genuine; it is therefore three times the strength of these Cocoas, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.

The most wholesome and nutritious of confections is far less consumed than it would were it not for the greatly adulterated articles sold under the name of chocolate. Every cake of Chocolate bearing the name of Cadbury is guaranteed to consist solely of pure Cocoa and white sugar. Makers to the Queen.

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THE CUTCH NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of shareholders of the Company (which is in liquidation) was held yesterday at its registered office, in Medow-street, Mr. Khimjee Jeewa presiding. The liquidator's report, which was read to the meeting, stated that at a meeting of the shareholders held in March last resolutions had been passed voluntarily winding up the company. These resolutions had been confirmed at a subsequent meeting. After taking charge of the winding up of the company, advertisements had been inserted in the English and vernacular papers calling on the creditors of the company to send particulars of their respective claims, which in all had amounted to Rs. 18,967-8-8. The s. s. Pearl, which had belonged to the company, had been sold by public auction to Khoja Jewraj Ludha for the sum of Rs. 15,000, which, added to the sum of Rs. 2,367-10-6, recovered from unpaid calls, made up a sum of Rs. 17,367-10 6. Against this there were charges on account of "sundry expenses," including the ship's crew's wages, law charges, office establishment, and liquidator's commission, amounting to Rs. 2,421-11-11, leaving Rs. 14,945-14-7 available for creditors. A prior distribution of the assets, at the rate of 70 per cent., had been made payable to the creditors of the company, and a second and final distribution at the rate of 6 per cent. had been made subsequently, absorbing the sum of Rs. 14,516-10-0. There was still a sum of Rs. 154-6 due for unclaimed dividends. The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting:—"That the report and the final statement of accounts of the liquidator be adopted and the company be declared to be dissolved." "That the books, papers, and vouchers of the company be left with Mr. Nanabhoy Sorabjee, who will not be responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain while in his custody; and that the cash balance, after providing for all ultimate expenses of the liquidation, be left with the liquidator."

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the liquidator terminated the meeting.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at its office, No. 1, Forbes-street, Fort. Mr. G. Cotton, the Chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors was read to the meeting:—Your directors have now the pleasure to submit for your approval their report, balance-sheet, and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1883. From the latter it will be seen that the company's net earnings amount to Rs. 12,750-12-2; this might have been slightly increased, but that your directors have written off the value of some stores which are no longer of use to the company. The above amount was earned by pressing 12,700 bales and ginning 46.122 mounds of cotton. In comparing the result of the passed season with that of 1881, it will be noticed that, while the number of bales pressed are more and the cotton ginned nearly the same, the income is much less. This falling-off is due to the lower price that had to be accepted for both ginning and pressing, to induce business. During the past three years the earnings at the Dhundhooka factory have not paid expenses, and as your directors have received offers for the purchase of the property, they ask you to allow them to dispose of it, or to remove it to some more remunerative field. The erection of a finishing press at Dhollera has had the careful consideration of your directors, but as it appears to them that the time is near when the local spinning mills will be the chief purchasers of Dhollera and Wudwan cotton, they have come to the conclusion that the purchase of a finisher would entail an expenditure for which no adequate return can be expected. Another reason is that complaints are already being made by European spinners against the tight pressing of Bhownuggur cotton, and a reaction in this direction is very probable. The one rupee per candy saved in freight is no recompense to the spinner for having his cotton so pressed as to make it almost impossible for any machinery to clean or free it from "nips." Your directors, by getting rid of or removing the Dhundooka property, will be able to make the company much stronger at Dhollera, and enable them to work with more economy and efficiency. From the balance-sheet it will be noticed that the company is free from debt, which is satisfactory. Your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 25 per share should be declared, which will absorb Rs. 12,500, leaving Rs. 1,142-14-6 to be carried to the reserve fund. Considering that there was no dividend last year, this is a small return, but your directors are anxious to put the company upon a more satisfactory footing, and ask you to help them to do so. Mr. Whittle reports as follows on the company's property and machinery:—"We have the pleasure to report in reply to your favour of the 22nd instant, that the working boilers of the company are in good repair and condition. The engines are in an equally efficient state. Pumps are in their usual condition after a season's work, and we have brought them down to Veerumgaum for monsoon repairs as some require new seating and others new valves and plugs. Some of the eccentric sheaves also require re-placing. We also propose replacing the present shaft by the new one on hand, as the key ways of the original H. P. pump shaft have become somewhat damaged. Accumulators and rams are in good condition. Presses are in good condition, one ram only needing a new shoe. Gins are in usual condition after a season's work, and will require only a few new crank shafts, bearings, and roller shaft bearings, to put them in proper order. *Dhundooka.*—Boilers in good condition; engine ditto; gins require a few brasses and about 300 feet of belting to put them in working order. The small boiler in Dhollera that has not been in work for the last eight years, could not be worked without a new flue."

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 25 per share payable on and after the 3rd September; that a sum of Rs. 1,142-14-6 be placed to the credit of reserve fund and depreciation account. Confirming the appointment of Mr. Munjee Curimbhoy as a director in place of Mr. John Westlake. Re-electing Messrs. E. Spinner and A. J. Whittle directors of the company, and confirming the appointment of Mr. Thomas Lidbetter as an auditor to the company in the place of Mr. John S. Bard, resigned, and electing Mr. Thomas Lidbetter auditor to the company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman, directors, and managers of the company for their service during the past year.

Immediately after, an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders was held, to consider the offers that have been made for the purchase of the Dhundooka factory, when the following resolution was proposed and carried:—That the offer of Messrs. Juggeldass Cassinath and Company of Rs. 21,000, less two per cent. brokerage, be accepted, and that the directors invest the sum realized as they may deem advisable. The sum realized to be considered as unappropriated capital.

The meeting then dispersed.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Presidency District Season Reports for the week ending 28th instant:—

Kurrachee.—No rain. River very low at Kotri, on 27th 13 feet against 19 feet on same date last year. Fever in five talukas; cattle-disease in four talukas, some deaths among cows and buffaloes at Sakro and Mirpur Batoro. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Kurrachee 24, 28 and 36; Sehwan 32 and 40; Tatta 28, 28 and 36; and Shahbandar 20, 36 and 40 pounds per rupee respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 10 feet 2 inches, on same date last year 13 feet 11 inches. Kharif crop drying for want of water. Slight fever throughout the district; 1 case of small-pox in Sikarpur. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 24, 26 and 52; Sukkur 24, 28 and 52; and Larkhana 20, 30 and 44 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—River has fallen 3 feet 3 inches since last week, and was 6 feet lower on 27th than on same date last year. Crops reported to have suffered from want of water throughout the district. Days hot, nights cool. Small-pox in eight, fever in three, and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat 24, bajri 35, jowari 44, rice red 26 and rice white 22 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif sowings continue in two talukas and completed in one taluka. General complaint of insufficiency of water in irrigation channels. Days warm, nights cool. Fever prevails. No rain. Wheat 28, jowari 61, bajri 49 and rice 24 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Rain urgently wanted throughout the district; crops withering. Cholera in the city, 24 cases 20 deaths; slight fever in Viramgam; cattle-disease in Parantij abating. Bajri 24½ and wheat 21½ pounds.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 2·04, total 35·44, heavy shower about 1½ inch on Sunday throughout the district; terrific thunder-storm; four different places struck by lightning in the town of Godhra at 10 p.m., one woman helplessly burnt and her two children slightly hurt; damage estimated at about Rs. 300. Public health good; cattle-disease disappeared. Average prices wheat 24, bajri 27 and maize 42 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain holds off though atmosphere totally cloudy. Cholera in Kaira and in six talukas, 204 attacks 94 deaths; slight fever in Nadiad Taluka. Rice 25, bajri and wheat 24½ pounds each.

Broach.—Rain at Broach 46 cents, total 30·51; more wanted but no anxiety among the people. 17 cases of sporadic cholera, 5 fatal. Bajri 25, jowari 30 and rice 22 pounds.

Surat.—Rain 26 cents, total 38·33; slight improvement in crops. Fever in Jalalpor; cholera in Surat, 2 cases fatal, and in Bulsar 16 cases, 10 deaths, Jowari 37 and nagli 43 pounds.

Khandesh.—Rain throughout the district, maximum at Jamner 8·04, minimum at Sindkheda 42 cents. Standing crops thriving. Cholera greatly decreased, cases 266 fatal 140. As yet no damage from locust worth noticing. Bajri 30½ pounds.

Nasik.—Good rain throughout the district. Crops thriving; kharif sowing still continues. Locusts in all talukas, doing no particular damage at present. Cholera subsiding, 62 attacks 34 deaths; small-pox in the Niphad Taluka. Bajri 28, wheat 28½ and rice 22.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Rain daily, heavy on 27th; total of week 5·89, total to date 61·54, being 4·33 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° to 4° cool; vapour in air excessive on 28th. Abnormal wind south-easterly and strong on 25th and 26th. Barometer low.

Thana.—Rain 8·86, total 88·20. Transplantation in remaining places in progress; 2nd sort rice 23 pounds. Cholera in five talukas, cases 257 deaths 116; small-pox in five talukas, cases 59 deaths 4; fever and cattle-disease in four and locusts in six talukas.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 27th instant).—Rain 6 inches 13 cents, total 49·23. No cholera cases at Alibag; slight fever in Pen; slight cholera in Pen and Mahad Talukas; cattle-disease in Mangaon and Mahad Talukas. Crops in Alibag Taluka somewhat improved from recent rain; those in Roha, Mangaon and Mahad damaged by locusts, which are however being destroyed. Rice 2nd sort 25 pounds 24 tolas and tur dal 2nd sort 22 pounds 2 tolas per rupee.

Rutnagherry.—Rain 9·08, total 83·06, excellent rain! weeding operations in progress. Fever in four, small-pox in five, cattle-disease in three and locusts in five northern talukas; 2 deaths from cholera in Dapoli Taluka. Prices unchanged.

Poona.—Opportune rain throughout district, maximum 5·10 at Indapur. Cholera subsiding, cases 122 fatal 43. Bajri 37 and jowari 46 pounds; in Poona bajri 32 and jowari 41.

Ahmednuggur.—Rain 7·73 in Jamkhed, 7·38 in Shevgaon, 6·95 in Nevasa, 6·57 in Karjat, 6·53 in Nagar, 5·76 in Rahuri, 5·13 in Shrigonda, 4·70 in Kopargaon, 3·63 in Parner, 3·12 in Akola, 4·11 in Sangamner; the rainfall has benefitted the kharif crops. Cholera 110 attacks, 55 deaths. Bajree maximum 49 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 33 in Akola; jowari maximum 60 in Nevasa, minimum 36 in Akola.

Sholapur.—Rain 8 inches, total 23·65. Crops improved. Jowari 59 and bajri 50 pounds. Cholera cases 104, deaths 40.

Satara.—Rain Satara 2·37, total 26·61 in talukas, maximum Khatav 2·94, minimum Khanapur 1·25. Kharif crops doing well. Fever and small-pox in Patan; cattle-disease in Wai and Khatav; and cholera in all talukas except Khatav, 228 cases, 44 deaths. Bajri 38-27 and jowari 42-1. Young locusts in seven talukas.

Kaladgi.—Rain general, maximum Muddebihal 4·05, minimum Badami 29 cents. Crops good; cotton sowing commenced in Muddebihal, Bijapur, and Hungund. Cholera in India, Sindgi, and Bijapur. Jowari 77 and bajri 66 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain 2·01, total 32·35, maximum at Athni 1·30, minimum at Sampgaon 67 cents; more urgently required in Chikodi; prospects of crops generally fair. Cholera in Chikodi and Athni, 78 cases, 39 deaths. Jowari 46 and bajri 48 pounds.

Dharwar.—Heavy rain at Navalgund 4·98: in other eastern talukas between 2 inches 21 cents at Nargund and 66 cents at Ron, Hubli 2 inches 42 cents. elsewhere slight, more urgently required for rice in Hangal and Kod Talukas and Mugud Peta. Standing Crops promising; rabi sowing in progress in some parts and fields being prepared for it in others. Public health good. Jowari 60 and rice 42 pounds.

Kanara.—Rain Karwar 827, total 112·30, Kumta 7·19, Sirsi 2·57, Haliyal 3·32. Sugarcane, rice plants pepper, and cardamoms flourishing; sowing ragi, coolti, &c., continues above ghat. Partial fever above ghat. Rice common, Karwar 12, district average 14½ sers.

Rajkot.—General health fair. Weather hot; rain much wanted; crops withering. Cholera in Chabhadia under Songad Thana, and continues in Dhoraji under Gondal. Bajri 28 and jowari 33 pouuds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 1 cent, total 11·91, Crops suffering. Bajri 27 and jowari 36. Cholera in Limbdi State, 56 cases, 12 fatal; Chuda State, 10 cases, 4 fatal, Paliyad, 2 fatal.

Baroda.—Rain 46 cents, total 32·68. Crops withering for want of rain. Public health generally fair. Cholera in mild form continues in Patan and Sindhpur in Kadi Division, and in the city of Baroda; outbreak of the epidemic reported during the week in Petlad and Choranda Mahals of the Baroda division; gradually disappearing from Navsari and Moha Mahals of the Navsari Division. Bajri 22½ to 24½ and rice 21 and 22 pounds per British rupee.

General Remarks.—Good and opportune rain in the Deccan, Konkan, and greater part of Southern Maratha Country, in parts of which and in most districts of Gujarat it is urgently wanted. River very low in Sind, and crops injured by want of water. Locusts in Nassick, Khandesh, Ahmednuggur, Thana Kolaba, Rutnagherry. Cholera subsiding in the Deccan and prevalent in a mild form in Gujarat and Konkan. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in a few districts.

THE BURMAH QUESTION.

THE following memorial has been submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Myingoon Prince, now at Chandernagore:—

"My Lord,—I am again compelled to approach your Excellency with a prayer for my freedom. It grieves me to think that my brother, Theebaw, whose attitude towards the English is anything but friendly, and who has done nothing to entitle him to your Excellency's good wishes and support, but has, on the contrary, done everything to oppose the English and bring about friction and bad feeling between that nation and the Burmese, should be an object of your Excellency's commiseration. My brother Theebaw, who can hold his own against the Chinese, believes that he can likewise hold his own against the English or any other European Power. His hatred to the English is proverbial among the Burmese; and many of his acts of arrogance and open violation of treaties must be fresh in your Excellency's memory. The trade with Upper Burma is in a most depressed state. Even at this moment, I see from the English newspapers that the price of paddy has risen so considerably that ships are unable to get cargo. This is one of the many acts of my brother Theebaw to show his spite towards the English, and is quite in keeping with his general policy. A man with these views if he were loved by his own people, might be tolerated by the English, and be looked upon as an unavoidable evil; but far from this, my brother is very unpopular, and is even hated by his own people. In the recent disturbances at Cabul, your Excellency's Government mentioned, in connection with that country, that it did not matter to your Excellency's Government who was the King of that place; but that your Excellency was prepared to recognise as King whoever was in power. Although the position of Cabul and Burma with regard to your Excellency's Government might not be analogous, still, to a certain extent, what is true of Cabul might be true of Burmah also. So, were your Excellency to permit my brother Theebaw and myself to settle our own disputes, it would then be apparent to the English whether Theebaw or myself have the good wishes of the people of Burmah. Where I to make large professions of friendship to the English, my assurances might possibly be received with caution, as it might be thought that were I King of Burma, I would follow in Theebaw's footsteps. The English might doubt the sincerity of my heart, and that I would not easily forget that I had been kept a State prisoner by them; but they cannot ignore the soundness of my reasoning when I say that the best policy for the Burmese is to be on friendly terms with the English. My brother Theebaw has not had an opportunity of knowing the strength of the English; but I, who have been through India, know the greatness and stability of your Excellency's empire, and how futile all efforts of the Burmese against the English must be, and one who loves his people and looks upon them as his children, I would not show my love for them were I to involve them in a war with the English, which I know must end in their utter ruin and destruction. Should I be put in power, I hope by a conciliatory tone to preserve peace between the two Governments, as I feel what the fate of Burmah will be in the event of there being another war with England. Perhaps your Excellency may think that my liberation will lead to an internal war in Burmah, and that the war will not only affect Upper Burmah, but prove prejudicial to British Burmah as well; may I beg to assure your Excellency that such will not be the result of my liberation. My brother Theebaw is very unpopular, nay hated throughout his dominions, while the whole country is in my favour. If the truth of this statement be doubted, your Excellency can easily satisfy yourself by kindly having a private inquiry in the matter made, and and your Excellency will then know whether the people are for my brother Theebaw or myself. All the Chiefs of the Shan and Karenee territory are for me, and were I to go there they would at once declare for me; and within a month my brother Theebaw would scarcely have a single soldier to follow his standard. So there will be no bloodshed, neither will I imitate my brother Theebaw, and try and strengthen my Government by bloodshed. My three brothers who are now under British protection shall receive the honour due to their rank, and even Theebaw's life shall be spared, and I will not forget that he is my younger brother. My prayer, therefore, to your Excellency is that I be granted my freedom,—a privilege which is not even denied to the most humble of Her Majesty's subjects. I as the eldest son of the late King of Burma, am the rightful heir to the throne, and should I, by your Excellency's clemency, obtain my own, Upper Burmah shall no longer be a closed door to European traders. In conclusion, I sincerely pray that your Excellency will grant me my prayer and have me liberated."

BENGAL.

DEATHS FROM INHALING POISONOUS GASES.—On Monday morning Captain Pearce, of the B. S. Plantain, lying off No. 6 Jetty, reported to the police that, at 7-30 a.m., two coolies who had just gone down the main hold of the vessel had suddenly become insensible. From enquiries made it appears that the ship had been laden with bags of rice on the previous Saturday evening, and the hatches closed. On Monday morning the two coolies went down, and suddenly became insensible. The officers of the vessel, rightly believing that poisonous gases had been generated in the hold, let down several lanterns, which were extinguished at once. After about an hour's delay, some other lanterns were again let down, and, these not being extinguished, one of the officers went down a ladder and nearly lost his life, becoming insensible. He was brought up and, after the application of restoratives, came to himself again. The coolies were then brought up and found to be dead.—*Englishman.*

THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.—The Calcutta Tramways Company are preparing to open shortly the new line running from the Chowringhee-road, opposite the entrance to Jaun Bazaar-street, to a point close to the Kidderpore bridge. Messrs. Burn & Co., the Company's contactors, have laid this line, forming one of the longest and most important sections of the tramway system of the city, with the most praiseworthy rapidity; and of all the Tramway Company's lines the construction of the one under allusion is most calculated to confer general benefits on the public, because the commencement of car traffic on this line is likely to drive those vile third-class ticca gharries, the greatest pests of the riding or driving public in Calcutta, off the road along which the new line is under construction. A favourite haunt of the drivers of these disreputable miserable conveyances for years past has been a spot nearly opposite the entrance to Jaun Bazaar-street, from which station on the *maidan* it is hoped they may now soon vanish.—*Pioneer.*

THE EXHIBITION.—The local Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition have undertaken the work of decorating the Calcutta Court, and we have little doubt that the appeal, which we understand they are about to make to the public, for funds for the purpose, will be responded to with a readiness and liberality which will enable them to carry out the task in a way worthy of the capital of a great Empire. We have been asked to state that the Committee will also be very glad to receive any hints from competent persons regarding designs suitable for the purpose.—*Ibid.*

LAW LECTURES.—The subjects selected for the Law Lectures by the Tagor Law Lecturer next year are: (1) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India; (2) The Law relating to damages; (3) The Law relating to Joint Hindu Families; (4) The Law relating to riparian rights, including the Law of Alluvium, Diluvium, and the Law of Property in navigable and non-navigable Rivers.—*Id.*

SON-IN-LAW *vs.* MOTHER-IN-LAW.—Mr. O. F. Ottman, Toll Collector of the Hooghly bridge, charged his mother-in-law, Mrs. E. Mazle, with assault and using abusive and threatening language towards him. Mr. C. O. Moses appeared for the defence, and admitted the exchange of angry words, consequent on the complainant having removed certain wearing apparel belonging to a young lady from the house of the defendant in her absence and without her consent. Perhaps even this, he said, might have been avoided, had the complainant not silenced his wife, and applied his handkerchief to her mouth, when she endeavoured to give an explanation. Witnesses were then called for the prosecution, after which Mr. Moses addressed the Court, condemning the conduct of the complainant in dragging a woman into Court, and that woman, too, his mother-in-law. His Worship fined the defendant Rs. 5.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CALCUTTA RACES.—We hear that a Tirhoot sportsman has written to the Secretary of the Calcutta Races, offering to give a purse of Rs. 300 to be run for on the last day of the meeting, to be competed for by members of the Behar Mounted Rifles Volunteer Corps, riding chargers belonging to the regiment, and which are passed by Major Vousden as fully qualified to start. No race-horses of any description are to be admitted, and the race is to be a "lep" one, with welter weights. This should induce the Behar Volunteers to take their best chargers down, and is certain to insure a large field. We therefore hope the authorities will accept the offer, and thus pay a kindly compliment to the visitors.—*Ibid.*

AN OLD WOMAN KILLED ON THE STREET.—The circumstances attending the death of Shoshe Bostomee, who was alleged to have died from injuries sustained by being knocked down by a horse belonging to Mr. Hantleman in Dhurrumtollah-street, were inquired into on Tuesday by the coroner. Dr. Mackenzie pronounced the deceased to have died from the shock following the extensive injuries he had described. A *syce* in the employ of Mr. Hantleman said that his master and a lady drove a team of four horses in a wagonette, and stopped opposite Messrs. Milton and Co.'s stables, leaving the horses in his and other *syces'* charge. One of the horses took fright, and kicked another and reared, and in this manner became unmanageable, till they knocked the *syces* down and bolted. Dr. Louter saw the horses, after they had taken fright, in a restless, uncontrollable state, and although well kept in by the *syces*, the animals broke away. The nephew of the deceased said that his aunt was a decrepit woman who used to go about supported by a stick. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died of injuries from being knocked down by a team of four horses, which bolted with a conveyance.—*Ibid.*

STREET PREACHING IN CALCUTTA.—The Revd. K.S. Macdonald, of the Free Church Institution, whilst preaching to a mob of "educated" Bengali students in Beadon-square last Sunday evening, was treated in a very rough fashion. It is stated that the reverend gentleman was holding forth on the life and doings of Krishna, when he was literally bespattered with showers of clay, and treated to some choice abuse into the bargain. The arrival of the police on the spot put an end to the disturbance.—*Ibid.*

ANDAMANESE IN CALCUTTA.—At about three o'clock on the afternoon of Friday last, two Andamanese—one a male and the other a female—and three male natives of the Nicobar Islands, accompanied by a European officer of the Zoological Garden, and a native Babu, visited the Calcutta Mint. With the permission of the Mint Master they were conducted to all the departments. In one of the rooms they inspected the copper works, which were then going on, with some curiosity. But whether they understood anything, or appreciated the process of coining, is not known.

MADRAS.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 18th to the 24th instant, 1 European, 9 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 338 Hindus, 39 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 401 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 294. The deaths are thus classified, 49 from small-pox, 3 from measles, 94 from fever, 43 from dysentery, 45 from diarrhœa, and 167 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 52·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·3 per 1,000 per annum.

DEATH OF THE EX-DEWAN OF COCHIN.—We regret to hear of the death, on the 28th instant, at Ernaeulam, of Mr. T. Shunguni Menon, C. S. I., ex-Dewan of Cochin. He was the son of the late distinguished Dewan of Cochin, Shungra Warrier. He joined the British Service early in life, and, when he had attained the post of a Deputy Collector, was offered the post of Cochin Dewan, which, after much hesitation, he accepted. For nineteen years he presided over the destinies of that State, and it was some years ago that, with much difficulty, he presuaded his sovereign to permit him to retire on pension. All who know aught of Cochin affairs, know the very many improvements that have been effected by him during his tenure of office, and how loved and respected he was throughout the country. For a long time Mr. Shunguni Menon had been in indifferent health, but the immediate cause of death was, we are informed, paralysis.—*Madras Times.*

AS OTHERS SEE US.

THE *World* publishes the following article under the heading "Anglo-Indians at Home":—The Ilbert Bill has presented the Anglo-Indian community at home with one of those opportunities of fussy display which is their periodical delight. For the most part, our compatriots who have returned to their native land, after having assisted for years in the government or misgovernment of Hindostan, lead a languid, lazy, somnolent life. One day passes much as another, and from year to year existence flows on with an easy and equable current. The head of the family, whether he has served her Majesty in a civil or military capacity, may be given to philandering, and his movements and social engagements inspire the wife of his bosom with some suspicion. He spends an inordinate number of hours at his club; and when he has consumed his dinner he strays forth into the open air. He may dabble a little in the City or in literature. In the latter case he is the scourge and pest of editors of every degree. He has written articles which, he declares, years ago produced a great sensation in the *Bogleywallah Sentinel*. Did you never hear of the tremendous diatribes in the *Mofussil Mercury* which caused the Indian Government to tremble? His was the pen from which they proceeded; and if that is not enough to commend him to the conductor of any British periodical, Grub-street, he says with a savage grin, does not know its business. Two things may be predicated with absolute certainty of every man who—whatever his capacity, whether as commissioner or commander, judge or journalist—wishes it to be understood that he has made his mark in India. First, that he can put his finger upon the exact points at which Indian affairs are mismanaged; secondly, that every one who differs from him is an imbecile to whose opinions no Anglo-Indian of experience would give a second thought. He furnishes, in fact, a new argument in favour of abandoning our India Empire. No amount of national prestige, it may be urged, can compensate us for the appalling amount of boredom which its representatives, when they come back to this country, whether on furlough or permanently, inflict. On the other hand, there are many Anglo-Indians who are tranquil, well-conducted, and inoffensive people enough. They have a competence, they enjoy every moment of existence, they manufacture excellent curries for their friends, and they initiate their friends' cooks into the mysterious art of boiling rice. The Indian climate is most unjustly abused; as a matter of fact, it seems to suit Britons to perfection, and the hard-worked and prematurely aged professional man of fifty, who has never gone further east than Venice since he was called to the Bar or kept his first appointment in the City, may well contemplate with envy the prosperous and healthy appearance of his contemporary, who is settling down in the old country in the prime of his life, with a remarkably snug income, and with no necessity of taking thought for the morrow.

Anglo-Indians of this description seem to the ordinary Londoner to spend their days in a continuous round of delights. They never exhaust the pleasures and the distractions of the metropolis. There is always something fresh for them to see; they are perpetually discovering unsuspected objects of interest in the most prosaic spots. Sight-seeing, theatre-going, balls, dinners, clubs, and art-galleries never pall upon them. Their appetite for enjoyment is insatiable. With these specimens of our fellow countrymen and countrywomen, who have acquired during a comparatively brief stay in India substance enough on which to live happy ever afterwards at home, there are several others which may be effectively contrasted. The lady, instead of being the kind, genial hostess, may be the washed-out imitation of the grande dame who cannot forget that she lived with some dignity in Bombay, and who incessantly bewails her descent from her high estate. The gentleman may be the pretentious embodiment of Anglo-Indian officialism, swelling with petty pride and conceit. Human vanity and vulgarity probably reach their acme in those knights of the Order of St. Michael and St. George who are colonial agents. But there are some of our returned Anglo-Indians who in these respects are scarcely their inferiors. No wonder, if such authorities are to be accepted as fair specimens of the Anglo-Indian official, India should be declared by some critics to be the most misgoverned country in the world. They are the people who seem to be absolutely impervious to any idea which does not originate with themselves. History is written in vain for them; experience is acquired to no purpose. Nor is it on Oriental topics alone that they claim to be infallible. There is no European or English subject on which they are not, in their own estimate, qualified to lay down the law. The universe has no secrets for them. They have looked behind the veil, and the mysteries of magnetism are for them an open book. They are equally able to govern an empire, to edit a newspaper, to command an army in the field, or to start a new religion. Prodigies of cheap omniscience and egotistic plague, they affect to have in their possession the key which unlocks all sciences, arts, and creeds.

There is another variety of the Anglo-Indian with whose presence we are occasionally favoured. He is a cross between the Parisian dandy and the London masher. If there can be said to be anything distinctively Oriental about him, it is that he is curled and oiled after the fashion of an Assyrian bull. On Asiatic topics he is for the most part silent. Sardou's most recent play, Sarah Bernhardt's newest part, London scandals, and French gossip—these are the themes on which by preference he expatiates. His one ambition is to impress you as a man who has never dropped the thread of fashionable existence in London because he has been doomed to dwell for a decade under a tropical heaven. His conversation seems to be moulded upon that contained in the æsthetic novels of the period, and is exactly what might be expected to come from the lips of one who had saturated himself with the talk of the heroes and heroines of Mr. Henry James or Mr. Julian Sturgis. His very articulation is that of a mincing falsetto. There is nothing which he resents more deeply than being saluted by his friends as one who has reappeared in the land of his birth after a protracted absence. Four or five years ago are in his sight but as yesterday; and when, after having just quitted the P. and O. steamer which brings him home, he enters his club, he casually inquires for letters with the air of a man to whom the hall-porter is in the habit of handing them every day. The effect which he produces upon persons, who have lived in London the life which he is anxious to convey the idea he has continuously lived himself, is remarkable. Yet, poseur though he be, and artificial even to effeminacy as are his manner and appearance, he is not necessarily a fribble, and he has perhaps discharged effectively the arduous duties of high administrative posts. Once dissociate the man from his bearing, and you may recognise in him an industrious, useful, and gifted servant of the Crown. Every allowance ought to be made for him. The development of eccentricities of some kind or another seems to be the penalty paid by all who have lived for any time in an Indian climate. In the childhood of our Oriental Empire the servants of John Company reappeared, after years of absence, in their native country without livers and with faces the colour of guineas. They have other peculiarities now. The outward and visible signs of Indian experience are shown in the presence and ways of the individuals who have acquired it, and the amenities of the Anglo-Indian of the daintily cosmopolitan type are by no means the most offensive.

CAPTAIN WEBB'S DEATH.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB, the famous English swimmer, made the greatest attempt of his life at Niagara to-day, and failed. His plan was to swim the terrific whirlpool, about two miles below the Falls—something that had never been done, and generally regarded as impossible. Visitors at Niagara are familiar with the great whirpool which is hardly less a natural wonder than the cataract; its power is irresistible, and there is no instance on record of any living being going through it in safety. The Rapids leading to the whirlpool proper are also of tremendous force, dashing up several feet, and when once in the fatal circular pool, bodies of doomed persons have been known to remain there for weeks, revolving all the time with great rapidity. Notwithstanding the almost certainly fatal nature of the attempt, Captain Webb resolved to make it, and visited Niagara several weeks ago to look at the situation. No one, however, believed that he would carry out his promise. He did not advertise it extensively, and apparently he cared nothing but to make a grand exhibition. He arrived in Buffalo from New York (the telegram is dated from Buffalo) with his manager last evening, and remained till this morning, when he took the last train. When he really determined to carry out his plan, he went to the Clifton House, on the Canadian side. His manager tried to persuade him not to attempt the fearful undertaking, but Webb had made up his mind, and said he would take the entire responsibility. He seemed to realise the danger, and, before starting, made his will, leaving all his property to his wife, who, with his two children, is in England. There was so little faith in his promise to make the attempt that scarcely any credit was given to the announcement, and less than two hundred people assembled on the banks; many people at the time really knew nothing about it. He took dinner at the hotel, and then spent some time trying to get afloat. At half-past three p.m., perfectly cool and confident, attired in a shirt and light clothes, he went down to the ferry on the Cannadian side alone. At the ferry he embarked in a skiff, rowed by John McCloy, who was the only one who cared to take the risk of rowing him down to the point where he wished to jump. He started down stream, and on the way McCloy asked him how much he had made by giving swimming exhibitions. Webb replied "About 25,000 dollars!" "How much have you got left?" asked the oarsman. "About 15,000 dollars," was the reply, "Then you had better let me pull you ashore, and go on a 15,000 dollar spree, rather than try to go through that. You cannot do it, it is sure death;" but Webb was determined, and laughed. In a reckless manner he took off his clothes, and McCloy said he would never need them again. He told the boatman to meet him with his clothes and blankets at the Swiss Glen below the whirlpool, as he wished to go to Boston the next day. Having made all preparations he said "Good bye," and plunged into the river at a point a little above where they are building the new Canada Southern Bridge. As soon as Webb went McCloy, who dared go no further, turned, and pulled to the Maid of the Mist landing. Webb plunged into the water at thirty-two minutes past four, New York time. He came up instantly, and swam with a bold, vigorous stroke, apparently with ease till he struck the first rapids, going under the Railway Suspension Bridge; there he was carried along by the current with tremendous velocity, but still he seemed to hold his own. The spectacle at this time was very thrilling. He shot along like an arrow, with the whirlpool straight before him. As he went through the rapids he dived each time, and re-appeared as strong as ever, and his intention was to go through on the Canada side, but the current was too strong for him. In thirteen minutes he reached what is known as the channel, or place where the waters shoot right and left. To those on the bridge he was a mere speck. Suddenly he threw up his right arm and disappeared, and that was the last that was seen of the great English swimmer. He was undoubtedly sucked down into the frightful vortex, and met an instant death. It was thought that he was injured in some manner while diving, as he seemed exhausted and unable to make much progress. His manager and the reporters were hopeful that he would get through, and drove down the Canada side to the whirlpool part, but they could find no trace of him. He never appeared. The search was kept up till dark, in vain. Webb's manager returned to Buffalo on the last train to-night.—*New York Herald*, July 25.

STANDARDS OF MANNERS.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to publish, as a complete reply to the question—What is a gentleman?—the following definition, which, he says, was first published some years ago in a New York newspaper:—"The gentleman is distinguished from him who is not a gentleman by moral qualities which have justly won the highest place in the respect an admiration of the world. The gentleman restrains his passions and subdues his selfishness; he considers the comfort If others before his own; he respects the personality of those with whom he is brought in contract; he never takes an unfair advantage; he is scrupulously regardful of his honour, doubly scrupulous if the honour of others be committed to his keeping; he may lack mental culture, but he is never without a moral refinement; he may have an unpolished exterior, but never base nature; courage he has, but shows it less in facing danger than in meeting responsibility; if not always sincere, he is always reliable, and to him may be safely committed all that others hold most dear, in simple reliance upon his honour; he is a man whose manly traits are penetrated and modified by the gentleness of woman's nature, and who still preserves and endeavours to constantly act upon the manliest of instincts—magnanimity." The view of the subject on which this definition is founded is a very old one. Thackeray and Dickens were both very fond of it, and both made use of it in their different ways. Thackeray chiefly by drawing a gentleman, setting him on his legs, and making him so real that we feel as if we had known Colonel Newcome in the flesh; Dickens by exposing the odious selfishness and want of magnanimity and consideration for others which he thought the distinguishing marks of the people of the so-called polite world. According to their theory a true gentleman is a synonym for a polite Christian, but neither of them ever pointed out, as the author of the foregoing extract does, that, in the type, sincerity must be sacrificed to "reliability." What this means, we presume, is that complete consideration for others requires us often to dissemble our actual feelings, as in the *mot* attributed to the Duc de Morny, himself a polite and at the same time bad man—that the most perfect illustration of good breeding is furnished by a man who listens with interest to things he knows all about, when they are told by a person who knows nothing about them. The difficulty with this theory is, that when those who uphold it are called upon to give an illustration of the type, they always refer us to some character in fiction, or to same person long since dead, of the details of whose life little has been preserved except some signal act of generosity like that of Sidney's cup of water, which has evidently been handed down to us because it struck Sidney's contemporaries just as it does us, as a wonderful piece of unselfishness, not to be excepted from any one. A lady dying on the field of battle might do such a thing as a matter of course—provided that the soldier was not of her own sex; but beautiful as the story is, as a test of good breeding it is plainly ridiculous. Thackeray delivered a lecture to show that George IV. was no gentleman, because he was a cruel, selfish debauchee; yet his contemporaries never seem to have thought that this affected the question at all. There is no doubt, however, that the modern notion of a gentleman, has been considerably affected by the hold this view of the subject has secured in literature, and this is one of the reasons why it is becoming increasingly difficult to make out what people mean when they speak of a gentleman, or indeed, for that matter, of a lady. It is certainly dreadful to think what the consequences would be if we actually should attempt to apply the standard of refinement of feeling and consideration for others to society, which in theory ought to consist only of ladies and gentlemen. It would exclude from society some of its best, most energetic, and progressive members. No one, for instance, would be in society who made himself agreeable to Mrs. Jones by declaring to her, as we so often hear people do, that Mrs. Brown is the handsomest (or the cleverest, or the best dressed) woman he ever saw. Consideration for the feelings of others clearly requires us to say "one of the handsomest," as this is the only way to leave a loophole for Mrs. Brown's vanity. So we should bid a long farewell to those of our companions who address people by the wrong name—often by the wife's name, or a married woman by her maiden name; who habitually mispronounce and misspell names, who tell a friend that they have mistaken him or her for another person—for in nine cases out of ten to say "You resemble so and so" hurts the feelings of the person to whom the remark is addressed. We should no longer be entertained with critical remarks upon our clothes, looks, or ways. We should no longer hear that we "have no appetite," or "eat nothing." On the other hand, we should be deprived of the satisfaction of making ourselves the great topic of conversation, especially our personal habits, our daily bath, shirts, boots, hats, and, worse than all, our ailments. We should have to avoid the fascinating occupation of digging up the past and taking about "old times"—a kind of excavation that disagrees terribly with some people. We should not be able to ask people what wages they pay their servants, or to laud to the skies absent friends of whom those present know nothing, or to describe with entirely incommunicable rapture places they have never seen. The old rule that politics and religion are not good subjects for general conversation because they lead to quarrelling, would have to be revived. We should not even be able to turn up our friend's dinner-plates to find out the value of his China, nor ask him where he got his chairs. Questions of this kind, which were formerly considered in very bad taste, furnish one of the great staples of modern conversation, and the friendly curiosity which has broken down the barriers that formerly surrounded furniture, pictures, and plate is rapidly becoming regarded as legitimate in matters of dress, many women liking apparently to be asked where they got and what they pay for their clothes. Systematic questioning of any kind was once universally considered bad manners—a fact recognised in the old story of the London alderman's remonstrance: "Sir, with your—interesting questions, you've made me swallow a piece of green fat without tasting it;" for it is not only our finer feelings that an ideal code requires others to respect. What do we think of a dinner party where the men are all in full dress, but the women "go-as-you-please?" What is to be said about the almost universal practice of indiscriminate introductions of people to one another without any inquiry as to whether they wish to know each other or not? Dropping the title "Mr." altogether on short acquaintance, and calling people by their last names, was formerly considered as insulting. But this sort of familiarity has now become complimentary, and the almost universal use of nick-names, by men and women makes it look as if the change were founded upon some deep-rooted modern tendency. Brummel is said to have once rebuked a lady severely for using the expression "take tea," saying "Madam, a vulgar man can take liberties, but one drinks tea"—an anecdote which not only shows how completely useless the learning of Brummel's day actually is, but also that Brummel, were he alive now would not be likely to succeed as a man of fashion; for there is one kind of consideration for the feelings of others that may now-a-days be regarded as a *sine qua non*—that which always teaches us to refrain from rebuking the vulgar for their vulgarity. Their numbers are so great as to make it very unsafe.—*Nation*, (New York.)

AUSTRALIAN "BLOW."

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES contributes the following to the *Sydney Mail*:—These fourteen months spent in Australia I deliberately consider to have been the most interesting months of my life. They have been charged, indeed, with none of the fierce, stirring whirl in the vortex of which a man lives a year in a single day; they have been pregnant for me with nothing of that sense of masterfulness that possesses the man who realises that he is helping to make history in its most fateful conjunctures; but they have been full of what I take leave to regard as a higher, a yet worthier, a cleaner and a sweeter interest. They have been spent in the study of the processes that concern themselves with the making of great commonwealths by the exercise of those attributes which we are proud to regard as the especial characteristics of the British race. And not the study *ab extra* only, as it were—not in the spirit simply of the naturalist who studies phenomena under the microscope, not even in the spirit of the surgeon who makes his diagnosis with his finger on the pulse. I have grown to be not merely in Australia, but of Australia. I have become incorporated in the blood that beats in the pulse on which the calm abstracted surgeon keeps his finger. With this temperament there has been, I think, for me the special advantage, that while I have been for the time an Australian, I have been the Australian of no particular colony. I have felt myself the federated Australian in advance of the consumption of federation. I have been hampered by no pre-possessions, warped by no prejudices. I have taken the local problems as they came to me with an interest that has never flagged.

I would like to say a word on a subject on which I have found Australians somewhat touchy. It is true they mostly disguise their touchiness in a rather forced jocoseness, but you can see the raw place underneath. As the outcome of what I am fain to regard as a heedless word written down by Anthony Trollope, "Australian blow has become proverbial." Now, there is "blow" and "blow." There is the revolting snobbery of the purse-proud new man, who exhibits the identical half-crown with which he began the world, points to the broom in the corner with which he swept out the shop, and then distending the chest of him as if he were a pouter pigeon, exclaims, "and now look at me." Well, I look at him, and my flat is that he is a sorry sight. I loathe him, and I long to kick him, and bash him about the head with his own greasy money bags. This is one kind of "blow," and it is simply loathsome. Then there is a kind of "blow," if the word be indeed applicable, for which I own to a great tenderness. It is out of that fountain whence flow the streams of true patriotism, of dear love of country, of that *Heimweh* which lies deep among the heart-strings of every man who is worth a rush. This is the sort of "blow" that stimulates the Sydney man to bid the stranger admire "our harbour." It is the outcome of the spirit that stimulated the good folks of Grafton to take me up their beautiful river, to bid me admire it, and to deplore that its merits and its beauties have not yet met with the recognition which they deserve. It was "blow" of this type which kindled sundry enthusiastic South Australians to carry me to the top of Mount Lofty, and to command me to look down on that fair expanse of picturesque fertility which stretches from the Flinders forehills to the water's edge of Spencer's Gulf. It is "blow" of this order that swells the pride of the Queenslander as he points to the map and tells you how, *per tot pericula*, the pioneer squatter has subdued nature and made the country his own, from the eastern ranges to the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria. It is "blow" of this character that makes Australians jubilant at the success of their cricketing team, proud of the Australian output of wool, full-mouthed with the statistics of Australian progress. Yes, this is "blow" of a kind, and of a kind that I honour with my whole heart. There is no mongrel I despise more heartily than the leather-souled, pitifully cynical reptile who affects the tone of speaking disparagingly of his national belongings.

But of that other baleful, detestable, ignoble kind of "blow"—the "blow" that "stinks of brass," my experience is that Australians are singularly guiltless. I have listened to many an Australian tell of his origin, his early hardships, his period of struggle, his progress, and his success. There are few men for whom such topics have not a great fascination. It is by telling the story of self-help in varied phases that Dr. Samuel Smiles has made himself one of the most popular authors of our day. But for such narratives from the lips of Australians I have had ever to ask, either directly or inferentially. In no instance has the story been volunteered, far less forced upon me. And when told, it has ever been told modestly, with self-respect, and with a simple, manly frankness that has been very pleasing.

The weak point of Australia seems to me its politics. This constitutes a problem the solution of which is not easy to foreshadow. Corruptness is not rampant—absolute personal corruptness. That in some Legislatures there is an element of lowness in the moral tone, is unhappily discernible. But sheer barefaced "steals," such as are normal in the United States, are comparatively rare, and they excite a wholesome reprobation which proves that the moral sense of the community at large is untainted. Nor, bad as they are, are the frequent ebullitions of coarse and vulgar personality at all indicative of an irremediable depth of legislative degradation. There is always an active and occasionally a boisterous fermentation in new wine. It settles presently, and racks off, and comes out free from the turbidity of its hot, frothy youth. There is a time not far distant for Australia when it, like England, will have its leisure class, men of a calm culture, men who will have no personal axes to grind, no private logs to roll. There will come a time when a Minister will stand aloof from the suspicion of being the wire-puller of a syndicate, and when a chief of the land bureau will have no cousins in a furtive sense. It is true that gentlemen have an instinctive reluctance to step down into a muddy pool, where in a man who is in his kindred element among the mud, has the license, and takes a wretched pleasure to bespatter the clean and fastidious intruder. This reluctance one notices with concern in the local legislatures of the United States. But already in some Australian colonies the gentlemen are entering the arena and combating the wild beasts; and as men of leisure, by no means necessarily of wealthy leisure, increase, the anxiety to endure discomforts and uncongenial associations because of loyal zeal for the common good, will inspire brave men more and more to adventure on what in some cases seems now little short of a forlorn hope. Time will work wonders in this respect. But there is one matter in regard to which I fear that time will but intensify and strengthen the evil rather than ameliorate it. It is this. It appears to me now accepted as a thing of course, as a matter not to be disguised but universally accepted as a broad fact, that a member goes to Parliament not so much accredited to legislate for the good of the commonwealth, as to agitate, struggle, intrigue, bully, for the constituency that sends him up. He is not an item in the aggregate of a Legislature; he is a Delegate from Little Peddington or Bungorooboora. His function is to obtain that, whether the outlay be needed or not, without regard to the paramount claims of other places and regions, every pound of every loan that he can logroll or extort, by fair means or foul, shall be expended on Little Peddlington or Bungorooboora. As he is dexterous, as he is masterful, so is he esteemed in his constituency. Tenterfield did not grieve that Sir Henry Parkes goes to England, because the Legislature of the colony will lose the services of that statesman, but because in the struggle for a railway from Grafton to the tableland of New England, which seems impending, Tenterfield, irrespective altogether of the question of its intrinsic claims, will lose the championship of Sir Henry for its side in the struggle. There exists in the constituencies the quite frank belief that in proportion to the contributions of a given district to the general revenue, ought to be the expenditure of public money in that district.

It must strike the most superficial observer how decorous is social life in the Australian colonies. I am not a man who cares to plumb the depths in such matters, if there be any depths; but the tone of conventional decency is rigidly accentuated. I imagine one may answer for the female element being as pure as it is sweet and gracious. A man who has lived for some years in the world acquires, I think, the intuition to discern good women, and to detect, or at all events suspect the others, if there should be any. As for the gentlemen, for aught I know some of them may have private affairs of a loose description; but, if so, they must keep these strictly private if they care to remain within the social pale. Decorum is stringent.

THE EGYPTIAN EXILES IN CEYLON.

MR. A. M. BROADLEY has lately received from his former clients, Arabi Pacha and his companions in exile, several letters giving an account of their condition. Mahmoud Pacha Sami, the Nationalist Prime Minister, writes that he is now in good health, and devotes all his time to the study of the English language, in which he has already made so much progress that he hopes to be able to correspond in it in six months. Toulba Pacha writes in a less cheerful tone. The climate of Ceylon, he says, aggravates his chronic asthma, and he despairs of living long unless he can change his place of abode. Arabi writes more frequently than any of the rest. His letters are models of elegant Arabic writing, and the sentiments he expresses are moderate and dignified. He says he is determined to respect the parole he has given, and trusts the British Government will show a reciprocity of conduct towards him. He considers his parole to have been given to England, and accordingly looks only to England for the carrying out of any stipulation existing in his favour. In his last letter, which is signed both in Arabic and English characters, he says:—"We all regret to inform you that the Egyptian Government has not kept its promise made to Lord Dufferin, of defraying the necessary expenses for the journey of the wives of four of us from Egypt to Ceylon. In our present circumstances we are unable to incur the cost ourselves, and this matter causes us pain and anxiety. We shall appeal to the British Government on the subject." Arabi himself directed this letter in a clear and bold round hand, and the progress he has made in English in the midst of all his troubles certainly attests both his intelligence and his determination. The children of Aly Famy Pacha, Mahmoud Fehmy Pacha, and Abdellal Pacha are receiving an English education in the Government Schools.—*Standard.*

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the tasted., and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the word. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company Limited 33, Farringdon Road, London.

"ESQUIRE" AND "MISTER" AND OTHER TITLES.

A CORRESPONDENT, who is, perhaps, too weary of conventional superfluities, wrote to us the other day suggesting the abandonment of the titles of "Esquire" and "Mister," on the ground that neither the affix nor the prefix has any longer a shadow of its original significance. They are used almost indiscriminately, confer no distinction, are scarcely regarded in the light of courteous additions to a correspondent's address, and, therefore, as mere epistolary redundances, may, in an age of haste and labour-saving, be conveniently dispensed with. This reformer is, at any rate, abreast of the age; for while at no period of our social history were substantial honours more keenly coveted by a certain class in the community, by another, and perhaps, a wiser section, the empty survivals from a former state of society are being rapidly rejected. Curiously enough, the same idea seems to have migrated to a quarter where one would scarcely have expected to see it taking root. The Prince of Montenegro after decreeing a number of more or less sumptuary laws against the growing luxury of the Black Mountain, has just ordered that in future all titles shall be abolished. The Montenegrins were always a democratic race. But they have three Orders of Knighthood, and such frequent changes of Ministers and other great functionaries that nearly every individual is a Ritter or Chevalier, and fully half the male population are entitled to the designation "Excellency." A Montenegrin "Excellency" is almost as "cheap" as a Liberian "Honorable," and is regarded with about as much respect as was accorded to Haytian Dukes during the reign of Soulque, or Mississippi Major General before the Civil War. Henceforth, however, even Voyevodes must rest content with plain Monsieur, and Brigadiers bear as best they can the absence of the customary "Excellency" before their official grade. After all, the little Principality of Nicolas Petrovitch will be nothing the worse, and, indeed, all the better, for the reformation, in so far that it will be saved something in time and clerk hire. Titles, as rewards for services rendered the State, need not be here discussed, for, though the Kingdom of Norway has abolished and the Republic of France does not officially recognise them, we have still to learn that any Norseman declines the badge of the Polar Star, whilst only recently President Grvéy, finding the Legion of Honour insufficient for the purpose of good government, has been compelled to found a second grade of chivalry in order to soothe the vanity of the rural Republicans. Even those exponents of human rights who are considered too humble for either baldron would be offended were they not styled "Monsieur" and "Madame," the "Citoyen" and "Citoyenne" of earlier days being now reserved by Irreconcileables for public occasions only.

"Monsieur" and "Madame" are, we imagine, never likely to be entirely abandoned, for only two years ago the French waiters and chambermaids issued an edict that in future they should be addressed not as "Pierre," or "Alphonse," or "Garson," or "Marie," but as "Monsieur" and "Mademoiselle;" and perhaps some day the laundress will decline to wash a shirt unless she is entitled "Madame la Blanchisseuse," and that if the coachman is addressed under any other title than "Monsieur le Cocher," he will feel himself under articles to avenge the wrongs of his order. Nor is this unreasonable. Time was when "Mon Sieur" was a title which in France possessed something of the dignity which it still possesses among the Norman population of the Channel Islands, and even in England the wife of a Knight or a Baronet, who is by courtesy "My Lady," is in reality and legally only "Ma Dame." But for the last half-century at least Monsieur have ceased to be any more distinctive than "Esquire" in England, "Senor" or "Don" in Spain, "Signor" in Italy, "Senhor" in Portugal, "Herr" in Germany, or we might add than "Colonel" or "Judge" in the Western States of America. In England, even within the memory of men still living, the old distinctions of "Mister" and "Esquire" were to some degree preserved. A gentleman entitled to "bear arms"—an "armiger"—had alone the right to the latter designation, though by courtesy it was extended to every landowner and justice of the peace, and in New England the latter functionary is to this day styled an "Esquire" or "Squire," though the Americans have dropped the redundant "Worship" still claimed by our municipal magistrates. Then Esquire was extended to every professional man, though legally it is in this country confined to the sons of the younger sons of Dukes and Marquesses, and their eldest sons, to the eldest sons of Baronets and Knights to all the untitled sons of noblemen, to justices of the peace, officers of the Army and Navy, barristers, and doctors of law and medicine. It is not the right of surgeons or attorneys, and, curiously enough, does not necessarily belong to landed proprietors. In some old books the distinction is carefully kept up in the prefatory list of subscribers, the Misters and Esquires being divided into separate categories. Even in the body of the text the "armiger" is always mentioned under his title; whilst until recently it was not regarded as a clumsy pleonasm to address a letter to "His Worship the Honourable Algernon Deuceace, Esq., J.P.," just as a foreigner who prides himself on his knowledge of English etiquette always insists on appending "Esq." to every Briton's name, no matter what may be its immediate antecedents.

Mister, or Master, has also lost all its original meaning. It no longer expresses power, or possession, and even as a conventional superfluity has sunk so low that it is almost entirely reserved for familiar conversation, or for referring to a person in writing, almost every one above the trade of a labourer, or petty tradesman, regarding it as little better than an insult to be addressed on the back of a letter by the title of plain "Mr." In Germany it is the same. "Herr" is no longer "Lord," and to be acceptable must usually be qualified by "Well Born," or even "High Well Born." In like manner, "Frau" and "Fraulein," "Frue" and "Froken," which in the north were the tiiles of "people of quality," are nowa the ordinary designations of those who fifty years ago would have been content with his trade as a "handle to his name," while his wife and daughter would never have expected any other designation except that by which they were baptised or at best "Madam," or "Jomfrue." In Spain "Senor" or "Senora" are of univerasal application, and though in Portugal "Dom" is strictly reserved for the Royal Family, the Spaniard not styled "Don," or his wife "Donna," would be justly offended. So in the New World the profession of Republicanism does not prevent every mongrel, from Mexico to Punta Arenas, being addressed, somewhat tautologically, as "Senor Don." In Germany and Belgium nobility of a nominal description is becoming so common, that titles, unless of a very unequivocal decription, are being gradually abandoned. "We call everybody a Baron," the waiter explained to a departing guest, "who tips us a pfennig;" and in Denmark it is almost equivalent to a personal affront to ask any one above the rank of a country schoolmaster if he is a "Kammerraad"—or Court Councillor. Yet, by one of those fatalisms, from which the Fountain of Honour is not exempt, the truculent title of "Kriegsraad," or War Councillor, is usually borne by the mildest of village Apothecaries. It is the same with our "Esquire" and "Mister," anybody can bear arms, and, for the matter of that, does so without troubling the College of Heralds; and—except that sometimes, in addressing a letter to one's tailor or butcher, there may be a doubt whether he should be called by the first or the second title—all distinction between the two has been lost, and it is perfectly certain that to neither attaches the smallest title of honour. They only puzzle the intelligent foreigner. He cannot understand why "Sir" before a Christian name is a title, while "Mr." is not. It puzzles him to grasp why "Sir Jones, Esq.," is wrong, why "Dear Sir" is right, and "Dear Mister" vulgar. Why not, asked our Correspondent, save ourselves useless trouble, and strangers endless blunders, by dropping both the designations, just as in America the Republicanism which was so long tempered by "Honorable" and "Colonel" is rapidly reconciling itself to plain Hannibal T. Smith, without either the prefix of "Mister" or the affix of "Esquire."—*Standard.*

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 28.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. W. Barlow, Collr. of Sea Customs and of the Madras Dist., and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, furlough to Europe for five months and fourteen days, from 4th Sept.

Surgn.-Major H. D. Cook, M. B., Dist. Surgn. and Supdt. of the Jail, Calicut, privilege leave for one month, from 8th Sept.

The unexpired portion (one day) of the privilege leave granted to Mr. J. Lee-Warner, Acting Collr. of Nellore, in *Gazette* of 1st May, is cancelled.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. T. K. Guthrie, to act as Inspr.-Genl. of Police, Madras, during the absence of Colonel Cloete on leave

Mr. E. Gadsden, to act as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Tinnevelly Dist., during the absence of Mr. Seth Peter Charles Scott on privilege leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. A. H. Burnell, of the American Mission, Madura, is licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Salt Dept.:—Mr. C. B. Shawe, Second-grade Inspr., to be Fourth-grade Asst. Comsr. (on probation), and to be posted to the charge of the Nellore Divn.; Mr. W. C. F. Leggatt, Inspr., Second Grade, to be Inspr. First Grade, from 1st Sept.; Asst. Insprs. Messrs. E. E. Scott, and E. R. R. Mainwaring to be Insprs., Fourth Grade, from 1st Sept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. F. J. Romilly, R. E., Ex. Engr., Fourth Grade, sub protem., will hold charge of the Coimbatore Divn. in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. J. P. Davidson, Ex. Engr., Fourth Grade, temporary rank, on privilege leave.

The Board of Revenue have granted one month's privilege leave, to Mr. G. W. Dance, Asst. Collr., Malabar, from 15th Sept.

Mr. E. L. Millett, Inspr., in the Salt Dept., is posted to the charge of the Madura Circle.

Mr. J. W. Simpson, is appointed Second Grade Asst. Inspr. in the Salt Dept., and is posted to the Ennore Circle.

Mr. A. P. Russell, Inspr. of Salt Revenue, Balacheruvu Circle, is granted privilege leave for five weeks.

Mr. C. J. M. Blake, First Grade Asst. Inspr., is posted to the charge of the Nizampatam Circle.

Mr. W. C. F. Leggatt, Second Grade Inspr., is posted to the charge of the Konada Circle.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. H. M. Francklyn, Genl. List, Infy., Depy. Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 2nd Class, is granted furlough (u. p. a.) out of India for 182 days.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) H. D. Cloete, S. C., Inspr.-Genl. of Police, Madras, is granted furlough (m. c.) out of India for one year.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and [illegible] whether arising from teething or other causes. [illegible] Winslow's Soothing Syrup [illegible] everywhere at 1s. [illegible] Anglo-American [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 31.

WITH the exception of three per cent. Consols, which have advanced to 100¼, there is no alteration in the Stock Exchange securities usually advised in Reuter's financial telegrams. Money continues easy. Oriental Bank shares are quoted at £11-10 Chartereds £23-10 ; Mercantiles £15-10 ; Hongkongs £60.

There is no change worth reporting in the General Produce markets.

The Manchester market is quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady. Surats firm ; arrivals dull. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. Prices unchanged. In New York quotations both for ready cotton and "futures" are unaltered. The figures to date are given below :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Wednesday.	5,964,000	4,668,900	5,828,000
Thursday's receipts	4,000	4,800	
Total since 1st Sept.	5,968,000	4,673,700	5,828,000

EXCHANGE has been rather weak to-day, and rates close at a decline of 1-32d. The business done was very limited. Calcutta rules about 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher than our quotations—the rate for 6 months' credits there being 1s. 8 1-16d. Bar Silver, according to Reuter, remains at 50⅝d. per oz. Shipments of the metal amounting to £20,000 for Bombay and £10,000 for Calcutta are advised, and £10,000 in gold for Bombay. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 7 17-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. three months' sight		1s. 7 23-32d.
Credits, do.	do.	1s. 7 13-16d.
Francs do.	do.	Fcs. 2·09½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is declining—4 per cents. Rs. 99 9-6 ; 4½ per cents. Rs. 103⅞.

SHARES.—A few Bombay Cotton Press shares have changed hands at Rs. 930 per share. Mill securities have further given way. Business is reported in Alliances at Rs. 955 ; Empress at Rs. 900 ex-d. ; Framjee Petits at Rs. 955 ; Hindostans at Rs. 1,160 ; Khataos at Rs. 1,135 ; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,080 ; Mazagons at Rs. 260 ; Nationals at Rs. 1,055 ; Orientals at Rs. 770 ; Prince of Wales at Rs. 300 ; Western Indias at Rs. 1,070 ; and People of Indias at Rs. 300 ; Dhurrumseys and Hydrabads were in good request at the respective rates of Rs. 730 and Rs. 1,310 ; Kemp and Company's shares have found buyers at Rs. 330.

COTTON remains quiet without any important transactions having taken place. The local business is of a limited nature.

NEW CROPS.—We hear from Bhownuggur that sixty-seven cents rain fell there on Wednesday. Later telegrams report good showers having fallen yesterday. We quote :—

		Per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach,		Rs. 175
Oomrawuttee,	F. G.	168
Do.	Good	162-163
Do.	F. G. F.	154
Dhollera,	F. G.	168
Do.	Good	160-162
Do.	F. G. F.	153-154
Bengal	Good	135
Western	Good	154-155
Do.	F. G. F.	149
Dharwar Saw-ginned, Good		164
Compta		145

LINSEED is in better request and some transactions have taken place at Rs. 5-11½ per cwt.

RAPESEED remains unchanged. We quote Guzerat Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14 per cwt. Cawnpore Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-9 ; Brown Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-12.

WHEAT.—There is a moderate inquiry for some of the descriptions at our quotations. White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 32 to Rs. 32½ per candy ; Yellow, Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28 ; Luskari, Rs. 26 to Rs. 26½ ; Catha, Rs. 24½.

FREIGHTS continue dull. Little or no cargo offering. Canal to Liverpool, 20s. ; London, 20s. for Seeds and Wheat and 22s. 6d. Measurements. For Marseilles 23s. 9d. is the rate for Wheat and Seeds, but 25 is named for Cotton and Mowra flowers. Antwerp 25s. to Rs. 27s. 6d. Trieste and Venice can be done at 20s. payable here at 2s. per rupee ; Genoa 32s. 6d. to 35s., same terms.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is very little doing in the bazaar owing to Hindoo holidays.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	757½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	865
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	93

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,130
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,125
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 51	405
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 75	630
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500		930
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,215
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,385
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,950
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	...	330
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	452½
New Indian Press	2,409	125	125	Rs. 30	232½
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	670
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	575
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co	300	[illegible]	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	[illegible]		60	800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	582½
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	142
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	18½p.s	540
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 30	955
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	39
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,060
BudneiraM'f'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	415
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	760
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	935
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	730
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	900 xd
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	955
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	470
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	795
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,160
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,310
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	..	580
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,250
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	990
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,135
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	137 xd
Madras United	150	1,000	1,000	150 p.s	3,000 xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,080
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 55	1,440
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	10 p. s.	260
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,590
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,055
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,125
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	770
arell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	370
rince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	300
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,590
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,015
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	560
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs.30	880
Western India S.& M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs.25	1,070
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..	300

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 25	832½
Port Canning Co.	36,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	332½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3 0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130 14-6	do.	25
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	73
Ditto	...	£20	21-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	...	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,030	100	40	..	58
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs. 5	116 107
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,200
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	845
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	200	3,600xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	...	..	6 p.ct.	109
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	75	..	86
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	0	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90 p. s.	305
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	330
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Ripon Gold M. Co. Ld.	30,000A	10	10	..	2¼
Do. do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	130½
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	20
reacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs 110	1,190
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	1	175
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld	20,000		25		nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva, 1,419 tons, Captain P. Harris, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE barque Ireland, 970 tons, Captain R. Robert arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (5th May), with a cargo of 1,485 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer China, Captain G. Dodero, sailing to-day :—For Genoa.—Revs. Benfiglio, Giovani and St. Angelo, and Mr. Wm. Raymond.

ARRIVALS

		der.	From.
			rpool, May 15.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Adria (s)	Raffin	Mauritius.
	Pachumba (s)	Johnston	Kurrachee.
	Choice	Harrison	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—
Steamer China, Dodero, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Khiva, Harris, to China, &c.

The steamer Avoca, to Zanzibar, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
27	Cingalese	Raddon	Cape Town, July 19.
	Alphonsine Zelie	Lebaupeic,	Aug. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 27.—Steamer Bombay. Barque Mona.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—50 cases copper sheets and 2 cases yellow metal sheets, Latham Abercombie and Co ; 100 cases copper sheets, Laldass Chabildass ; 40 cases copper brazier, Ben Ashley and Co ; 200 boxes tinned plates, Hassamally Lallmeya.

Athabasca s—50 drums turpentine, Nuzerally Surufally and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Goalpara s—40 cases matches, Owen and Okell ; 11 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadom ; 75 cases matches, Tyebally Soolemally ; 12 bales paper, S. A. S. Dawood.

Deccan s—25 cases marbles, Tyebally Mahomedally ; 10 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Hydaspes s—11 bales papers, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim and Co.

Clan Cameron s—35 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Verona s—14 cases port, Cutler Palmer, and Co.

Alatower s—23 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Hydaspes s—44 cases beads, Framjee Ardaseer Davar and Son.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pandora s—65 cases beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co ; 131 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cholon s—50 kegs shot, Mahamedally Noorbhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—25 boxes brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Mahunlall Ramgopall 35 bales wool, Tiloomull Chimondass ; 150 bales cotton waste, Khulfaubhoy Damaney ; 25 bales wool, Jeewraj Damiee ; 150 cwts coir yarn, Luckmedass Nursey.

Knight of St. Patrick s—1,007 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Brookfield s—800 cwts. bones, Janmahomed Peerbhoy.

Mameluke s—47 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee.

FOR GENOA.

China s—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cairo s—478 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Cydonia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Narrunjee and Co ; 1,500 cwts mowra flowers, Noonan Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Castle Eden s—8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—110 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—210 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy ; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ortelius s—800 cwts linseed, M. Spiteri and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s—50 bales T. cloth, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s—42 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—127 bales cotton, Dewcurn Ramcoover ; 18 bales twist, Hajee Ellias Ally ; 10 bales twist, John Fleming and Co ; 28 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 30 bales twist and 1½ cwts peacock feathers, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
If chamber over by 2 o'clock.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

368-82—Khunderao M.—Manocklal Toolsidas vs. Mohunlal Becherdas and others—H. Bicknell.

517-81—Smith and F.—Anundrao Khunderao vs. Khunderao Moreshwar and others—Shamrao P., and Tobin and R.

21-82—Shapurji and T.—Thakursey Purshotum vs. Heerjibhoy Hormusji and another—Ardesir and H.

441-82—In person—(a pauper)—Jamsetji Heerjibhoy Mistry vs. Sonabai and another—Tyabji and D.

445-82—Tyabji and D.—Ramabai vs. Damodar Narayen—M. B. Barbhaya.

444-82—J. C. Cama—Mongibai vs. Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff.

300-82—Payne and G.—Moolla Nethi and others vs. Goolba Anunda and others—Hore. C. and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
For investigation of pauperism.

In person—Luckmichund Moolji vs. Josey Vussonji Soorji.

In person—Luxmondas Ameerdas vs. Amba.

In person—Premsookh Juggonath and another vs. Ramnarayen Dedraj and another.

158-83—Ardesir and H.—Dewoobai vs. L. R. Rivett Carnac—In the matter of the petition of Ramchunder Gooroo Vishumber Shami—M. H. Khan, and Clevland, L. and N.

In person—Ashabai vs. Haji Suleman Essa and others.

In person—Gopinath Vinayek vs. Ramchunder Bhowanishunker and others—Shamrao P.

In person—Henrietta Esperance Pereira vs. Manuel Gomes and others—Shapurji and T.

Suits for hearing [illegible]
Long Causes.

318-82—Macfarlane and E.—Pandurung Jewba Sungjeeraj vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.

342-82—Payne and G.—C. A. Turner vs. Framji Cursetji Javeri.—Nanu and H. (Not to be called on before 4th September.)

557-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadas vs. Puiaralal Kasheramji and another—Tyabji and D.

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This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. ⁂ "AGENTS WANTED."

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We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

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Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
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Established 1809.

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ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
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Plain square Piano......Rs. 33 per month or Rs. 750
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

COLE—August 24, at Jeypore, the wife of W. H. Cole, Assistant Engineer, of a daughter.

HOWARD—August 23, at Chandernapore, the wife of A. D. Howard, of a daughter.

MACINTOSH—August 27, at Madras, the wife of Duncan Macintosh, Sergt. R. E., Supervisor P. W. D., of a daughter.

RUNDALL—August 24, at Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, the wife of Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOUTFLOWER—August 26, at Jubbulpore, Alice Mary, child of W. N. and E. B. Boutflower, aged 11 months and 18 days.

GRANT—August 24, at Kuldunah, Murree, Surgeon-Major Max Grant, A.M.D., aged 50 years.

MELLOR—August 26, at Fatehpur, James D'Arcy, son of C. W. Mellor, C.S., aged 9 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

WE welcome Mr. F. A. H. Elliot's account of Baroda as a valuable addition to the series of volumes which make up Mr. Campbell's Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency. It is an attempt to put the general reader in possession of a compact, systematic account of the material and moral condition, and administrative machinery, of the most important Native State on this side of India. Mr. Elliot tells us in his preface to the volume that the statistical information regarding the Baroda State does not approach in fullness and accuracy the accounts given of British districts in the other volumes of the Gazetteer. We are not surprised at this. The first elements of an organised administration were until lately sadly wanting in Baroda. It is a fact that there has been no survey of land in the State. The different departments of the State have come into existence only within the past seven years. In respect of the period anterior to seven years, it is scarcely possible to expect annual administrative reports or periodical returns from district officers, far less any useful observations of any kind touching the condition of the people. There are, no doubt, records of this antecedent period, but they would appear to be more or less chaff from which to extract grains of policy or wisdom would be truly a Herculean task. For these reasons we welcome Mr. Elliot's volume on Baroda, with these slight drawbacks, rather than remain without any account, trusting to see them overcome in the future, the more so because we understand Mr. Elliot will have ample opportunity for supplementing the information in the new work which he will soon enter upon in connection with the revenue survey and settlement of land in the Amreli Mahals or the Kattywar portion of the Gaekwar territory. The greater part of the volume is accordingly occupied with the events of the seven years in course of which Sir T. Madhavrao endeavoured to reconstruct the whole of the State machinery, correcting the abuses of the past, and laying down solid bases for the future.

Mr. Elliot, anticipating an objection to some seven hundred pages being devoted to the work of a single administration, remarks, "If, however, his [Sir T. Madhavrao's] career should prove to mark the time when, after a crisis, Baroda entered on a perfectly new course, too much has not been written. And it is probable that a long course of steady progress now lies before the State, for the government of the country has fallen into good hands." We think Mr. Elliot is right. To the practical statesman and the general reader the changes introduced by Sir T. Madhavrao possess a far more living interest than the past history of the administration, or rather maladministration, of Baroda under the previous Gaekwars. Accordingly, the part of the volume in which Mr. Elliot arrests our attention [illegible] is one where he speaks of the late Minister's reforms, introduced into almost every branch of the administration. And this is the language in which he speaks of them :—"Sir T. Madhavrao ranked among the leading native statesmen of India before his coming to Baroda, and his achievements during the last six years bid fair to place him at the very head of the class. In whatever direction we turn, we find that great changes have been effected, or rather that a new condition of things has been created. The range of his labours has been very wide ; the thoroughness of his labours has been, or will prove to be, as remarkable. The relations between the Native State and the Paramount Power have become sensible for the first time. The finances have been restored to a healthy condition, and the immense sum of one crore and-a-half of rupees has been placed in reserve for unforeseen contingencies, though six years ago it was not certain if the State were solvent or plunged in debt." In a note on this passage, Mr. Elliot says, by way of correction we suppose, that of this amount of a reserve sum of a crore and-a-half, a sum of sixty-two lakhs was in the State branch bank at Bombay. Mulharrao, shortly before his arrest, placed the sum, or a portion of it, with his brother-in-law, Bapu Saheb Mohite. There were also lodged in the four Baroda State banks twenty-five lakhs of rupees, and in Damodhur Punth's own treasury Rs. 25,000. On this treasure, which came into the Minister's hands, Mr. Elliot remarks, "It would be a matter for blame, and not for praise, if the Minister had saved a crore and-a-half. He has not done that, but he has placed this large sum out of the reach of the pilferers." What Mr. Elliot says here is right. We have often seen it made a matter of complaint against Sir T. Madhavrao's administration that, whereas formerly the savings of the State found employment in the State itself, Sir T. Madhavrao's policy had been to lock up the money in Government paper. But as matters then stood, and in this respect it is hard to say they have changed for the better, what is the guarantee that the State's money, if given on loans to the bankers and others in the Baroda territory, would, by free circulation, fructify and not again be within "the reach of the pilferers ?" Within the territory of Baroda itself, we know of no great trade, industry, or any large concern that would stand in need of monetary aid ; so that, instead of lying idle in the Durbar palace, the investment of Sir T. Madhavrao, which brings the State a yearly interest of six lakhs of rupees, is to be looked upon more as a prudent employment of capital than as any special diversion from the circulating capital of the State. At the same time, it is to be remarked that the young Gaekwar is doing all he can to encourage industrial and agricultural enterprise in his State. Liberal rules have been recently framed to afford *taccavi* advances without interest to agriculturists who really want State assistance for wells, tanks, and other improvements to the soil. This is not all. The former Gaekwars did not know what it was to spend money on public works. Mr. Elliot tells us that during the past six years Rs. 45,00,000 have been expended on public works. This is exclusive of the sum of Rs. 8,00,000 spent on railways, and Rs. 4,00,000 on establishment. For the military department buildings have been erected at a cost of over Rs. 3,20,000, including the Siyajirao Military Hospital, lines for two regiments, lines for a light field battery, bungalows for officers, etc. On civil buildings Rs. 4,75,000 have been expended. These include the *huzur* office at Baroda and public offices at Nowsaree, Karjan, Chundsama, Pulsana, Dehgam, and Sankheda. Hospitals and dispensaries have cost over Rs. 2,50,000.

There is no doubt that the result of all these measures has been to impart a feeling of greater security in the population, and a sense of the blessings of peace and order. One would expect that the result of this sense of security would be a freer indulgence in the luxuries of life. Such, however, does not appear to be the case. "No person," says Mr. Elliot, "acquainted with Baroda can fail to have observed that all the largest and most important buildings in that city, which belong either to nobles or rich merchants, have been built as far as possible out of sight. The main streets are lined with the wretched little tenements of petty traders and of men whose insignificance must fail to excite cupidity. It has always been the aim of the richer classes in Baroda to deprecate attention to their real means, and there is little doubt that the prince disliked the idea of his subjects making a display of wealth." This is not only true of Baroda, but of almost every Native State in India, great or small. It is said of Mulharrao Gaekwar that once upon a time a leading banker of the city went to pay his respects to His Highness wearing valuable jewels on his person. "There and then," says Mr. Elliot, "the jewels found their way into the treasure-room, and those of them that could be found have been restored within the past few months." The policy of Sir T. Madhavrao has been to revolutionize this system of extortion. The Gaekwar publishes his annual balance sheet, invests his surplus funds either in British Government paper or in promoting industrial concerns in his own State. He is perfectly independent of the monetary assistance of his bankers ; has ceased to be a money-lender himself, and being thus above the greed and avarice which guided the policy of his predecessors, he is better able to devote his time and attention to the study of those large questions which are calculated to promote the material and moral welfare of his subjects. We think Mr. Elliot has done no small service to the State in compiling an account which at one glance supplies the reader with materials for forming a judgment on the character of the most important Native State in this Presidency.

WE have already reviewed and summarised all the "opinions" on the Jurisdiction Bill sent in by the Judges of the Bombay High Court, the Advocate-General, and several other gentlemen, who have been asked to state their views on the question. We publish to-day *in extenso* a selection of the minutes. The series comprises the minutes of Acting Chief Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, and Mr. Advocate-General Marriott. From the synopses we have already given, it will be seen that the "opinions" now printed in full are tolerably representative of the different policies advocated with regard to the Bill. We also give the opinions of some of the Madras Judges, and our correspondent at Lahore sends us a sketch of the "opinions" sent in by the Punjab Judges.

A FULL Bench, consisting of the Acting Chief Justice and Justices Latham and Scott, gave judgment at the High Court yesterday in an important matter relating to imprisonment for debt. The questions for decision were whether an arrest before judgment becomes an arrest in execution by the subsequent passing of a decree against the defendant, and if so from what date does the six months, to which the period of imprisonment in execution of a decree is limited by the Code of Civil Procedure, begin to run. The Court decided the first question in the affirmative, and that the six months must be counted from the date of the decree. It follows that a debtor who has been arrested before judgment cannot count the period between the date of his arrest, and that of the decree passed against him towards satisfaction of the six months for which alone he can be committed to gaol in default of payment of the amount of the decree ; and it may accordingly happen that, if the hearing of the suit be delayed, he may spend a period of as much as twelve months in the whole in prison, which was clearly not the intention of the Legislature when it limited the period of imprisonment for debt to six months. It is curious that these questions should not have been previously raised in the twenty-four years which have elapsed since the passing of the first Code of Civil Procedure.

A SERIOUS political crisis is threatening in Hungary. The Magyars are evidently resolved to deal sharply with the revolutionists in Croatia. On the other hand, the Imperial Government is unwilling to allow force to be used in restoring order ; and a Ministerial crisis is expected at Buda-Pesth. The hesitation of the Imperial authorities is easy to understand. The antipathy of the Magyars towards the Sclavs is so intense that the "dominant race," if we may be excused the term, would hardly be restrained by prudential considerations from proceedings which might prove disastrous to the Monarchy. The Croats have probably the sympathy of every Sclav community in the Empire ; and harsh treatment of the so-called revolutionists would in all probability shake the empire throughout its extent. Possibly some temporary agreement will be patched up, but the outcome of the Sclavic agitation may be a recasting of the present dual arrangement by which the Monarchy hangs together.

COLONEL BRINE ON HIS TRAVELS.

KIRKEE AND POONA.

ON reaching Boree-bunder station to go by the 2 p.m. mail-train, 1st August, to Kirkee, the railway officials made me weigh even my small carpet-bag, and umbrella and stick that I carried in my hands ; and as there was no carriage reserved for gentlemen, and a young married woman with two or three sick children said she wanted her husband's assistance, two other men and myself had to travel with them. On leaving Jubbulpore, when I travelled through to Bombay, I had noticed that the G. I. P. refreshment and waiting rooms, and their second-class carriages, were very inferior to the E. I. R. Again, at all junctions there should be ayahs and bearers, and, I might add, barbers. At Kurjut, 62 miles from Bombay, we began to ascend the Bhore Ghauts, which in 17 miles reach to a height of 2,000 ft. ; and after passing Khandalla sanatarium, we halted at Lanowlee. Here there was a fire in the refreshment room, and a railway official in a swell saloon carriage created some stir. These saloon carriages are really given too frequently to railway employés, as sometimes they are shunted off the main line and made use of for shooting excursions and sleeping apartments ; and often some Consulting Lieutenant or Captain, R. E., will delay a mail-train while the station officials are talking to and looking at him as if he were a Royal personage.

In 1865 I was up the Ghauts when a tourist from China and Ceylon, and I then thought the scenery lovely and the engineering a great work, but neither are now to be compared to the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, which ascends in 50 miles from Silliguri to over 7,000 ft. ; and often in the morning, if not too misty, the beautiful snow mountain of "Kinchinjunga"—27,815 feet high, and one of the sights of the world—can be seen as if quite close. Visitors to the Calcutta Exhibition, which will be only a big ugly Indian shop, should not forget this railway journey of 243 miles (24 hours).

From Lanowlee to reach Kirkee is only a matter of 36 miles ; and there, at 7-35, 3 miles short of Poona and 116 from Bombay, I was met by Colonel Bedford, R. E., the Commandant of the Sappers. I had acted with him at the Rochester theatre on my return from the Crimea in 1856, when he was both a good actor and good singer. During my two days' stay with the Bedfords, who were most kind—and she had some wonderful new mango paint—I visited "Gunnesh Khind" or Government House, completed in 1870 at a total outlay of £100,000—dear at the price, and most inconveniently situated, for it is at least four miles from Poona—and the Deccan College for 100 students aspiring to the B. A. or M. A. degree This building, also inconveniently situated, was designed by General Wilkins, R. E., and was opened in 1868 as the Poona College. I also had a look at the Civil Engineering College, first commenced in 1865, and since changed by Sir Richard Temple into the "College of Science," under Dr. Cooke ; Lady Sassoon's residence at Garden Reach ; and the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches. The former is very solid, and wants sadly a clock-tower to relieve it.

The garrison of Kirkee consists of one Horse and two Field batteries of Artillery, with a company of British Infantry and two of Sappers, the latter being situated in New Jhansi, so christened by Lord Mark Kerr out of compliment to the Engineers who led the assault on old Jhansi Fort in 1858. I can truly say that new and old Jhansi resemble each other in ugliness. The Artillery barracks are strong and airy, but all the auxiliary buildings are, like the various detached bungalows, old-fashioned and out of repair, and the compounds, barring the large thatched Artillery mess-house, which might be better kept up, are simply jungle and rocks, the fences and gates being all dilapidated. However, in them live fifteen officers' families, with six single young ladies. Attached to the Artillery mess, at which I dined, is an old American bowling alley with bad caricatures on the walls and a wrongly sized racquet court ; but I was told that the officers' evening parties—when lit up—were a great success. In Kirkee there is no band, and as the majority can't afford carriages, and it is too far to walk to Poona and back, it would be a great boon if the Governor's band, the nearest and weakest, played there once a week. In Sir Bartle Frere's time (1865) it was a first-class band. I should mention that when in Kirkee I was asked to four parties, but ill-health prevented me from going to any. On the evening of the 3rd August, I drove with Mrs. Bedford over Wellesley bridge (where the Moota and Moolah join, and alongside which is the railway bridge) to the band of the 2-15th (East Yorkshire) Regiment (very good), at the Soldiers' Gardens, Poona ; and eventually she dropped me at the Western Indian Club, of which I had been very kindly made an honorary member. Here I stayed till the 16th August and can truly say, barring the ventilation of the coffee or dining room, it is the neatest, cleanest, most comfortable, and jolliest little club in all India ; and I ought to know.

Poona bazaar and city are not worth alluding to ; but on my way to the Parvati lake and hill, I stopped, on Sunday, the 5th, at the Commissariat or transport lines. Here I found 489 small healthy mules, one camel that carried General Annesley's order book, and 13 out of the establishment of 21 elephants. The whole of the 13 were in very bad condition from want of green forage. Surely, the Bombay Government can afford to bring up sufficient by train. One animal measured 9 feet, and another about 9 feet 3 inches ; but the latter was wicked, and the conductor and natives were afraid of him. Artillery elephants average about 8 feet 3 inches in height, and there are very few in India over 10 feet. The Viceroy's is 10 feet 1 inch, and the one the Prince of Wales rode at Agra was 10 feet ½ inch, and weighed 4 tons 17 cwts. I recollect that his Commissariat officer, who, like so many other officers, only thought of his pay, promotion, and pension, said he would only weigh 2½ tons. The King of Burmah's white (ash colour) or celestial elephant is 9 feet 1½ inch, the King of Siam's 9 feet 2 inches. H. H. the Nizam's elephants—about 80—don't exceed 9 feet 6 inches,but Jumbo, the ill-shaped African elephant, as I have stated before, measured 11½ feet. Barnum now advertises him in America as 15½ feet. Mr. Gaylord (Barnum's agent), who was with me in Bangkok, Singapore, and Penang, lost for want of green food 16 elephants in one steamer; and lately, in a steamer that he specially chartered to convey Japanese, Australian aborigines, Poonghees, Maoris, &c., to America *viâ* the Sandwich Islands, for the sake of green fodder he lost the two elephants that he had purchased in Siam and shipped—after shipping them into British territory—at Moulmein.

Parvati Temple, from which there is a good view of Poona, about four miles off, I was glad to see was having its ascent repaired ; and close by, at Herabagh, after great difficulty, I got into the Native Exhibition, in a house by the tank—the greatest collection of rubbish I have ever witnessed. Some native told me that it had been opened by H. E. the Governor in the middle of July, and it was to be closed in ten days, or on the 22nd August—a good job, too.

I have omitted to mention that on the previous evening I attended a very scratch regatta of the Poona Boat Club at the Bunder Salama, the approaches to which were very bad. Although the 14th N. I. Band was present and the weather was fine and the refreshments liberal, still, notwithstanding the facts that the six races were all won more or less by a fluke, that a D. P. W. Captain, R. E., caught a crab, and that there was great excitement over the five fair coxswains, yet the whole fun and scene were marred by the overcrowding of the ghat steps and the house adjoining ; in short, there was no room to move about, and the ladies' dresses and charms accordingly suffered. In a future, not "scratch," regatta I would suggest that the lady coxswains should be more nautically dressed : *e.g.*, as sailor boys, or midshipmen, or naval cadets.

During the next six week-days there were bands at the Bund and Soldiers' Gardens, a small fortnightly dance at Gunnesh Khind, a big dinner at the Chief's, an evening party at the Masonic Lodge, amateur theatricals for three nights in aid of the Officers' Daughters' School at Bath, cricket at the Gymkhana, and lawn-tennis morning and evening.

Both the gardens would be the better, in the absence of rain, for being watered each evening, and so would Poona generally, the dust at the Soldiers' Gardens being quite a nuisance to the occupants of carriages and foot passengers ; and, again, both gardens, although fairly kept, might with wisdom be extended. The air at the Bund Garden is best on account of the river Moota-Moolah and the Jamsetjee bund, the latter constructed in 1844-50 at a cost of Rs. 2,67,499—the engineer must have kept his accounts well. Again, there is a fernery and fountain, and the terraces, which look best by moonlight, make a variety, to say nothing of the Fitzgerald bridge alongside ; but more seats are required here, there, and everywhere.

A lady told me of a [illegible] girl—and there are forty-two, three being engaged—that had not even been asked to dance at Gunnesh Khind. On my saying that perhaps she was a bad dancer, she replied that that could not be the reason, as she had only just come out ; and she had noticed that all the young married ladies' and old ones too, if they liked, got partners. The truth is that in India there is a good deal in that French saying, "Il faut que je danse ou je dine," and that married ladies are able to provide for themselves beforehand. To check this sort of legitimate robbery we shall have to introduce the American custom a little more, of young ladies issuing invitations to their male friends. I must mention here that Government House in Poona is always called "Gunnesh Khind," General Hardinge's "the Chief's," and Sir John Ross's "the General's." Another lady informed me that at the Chief's dinner to over thirty there was not a single gentleman. On my expressing my astonishment, as I had very thoughtfully been asked to that dinner, and asking, "Then where was General Hardinge ?" she answered, "Oh ! I mean all the men were married and old, and there were no others for the two single girls."

Secunderabad, Aug. 27. F. B.

(To be continued.)

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

YESTERDAY an afternoon concert was given at the Town Hall in aid of the organ fund. The Town Hall organ, both as regards the range of its stops and the quality of its tone, is probably the most magnificent instrument of its kind in the whole of India ; and it is therefore a pity—and certainly not a compliment to the donor—that it should be allowed to become a prey to neglect. It must also be regarded as a reflection, to some extent, on the public spirit of the "powers that be"—and there seems to be some doubt as to who those powers are—that recourse to an eleemosynary organ fund should become a necessity, when in many another city of much smaller pretensions the "town hall organ" is maintained from the public exchequer. That the movement to raise such a fund, however, receives a due measure of sympathy from those who have the cause of music at heart, was made manifest by the large audience which assembled in the Town Hall yesterday. Indeed, the number of those who attended seemed to have exceeded anticipations ; at any rate, there was a great scarcity of chairs. The fact that those who were thus compelled to remain unseated maintained the "vertical position" throughout without betraying any signs of weariness bore ample testimony to the excellence of the concert. Appropriately enough, the concert commenced with an organ solo by Mr. Mant. The piece selected, namely, "An Offertoire in F" (Hewlett), was more suitable, perhaps, for the Cathedral than the Town Hall, and was not adapted to show in the most favourable light either the skill of Mr. Mant as an organist or the nature and extent of the resources at his command. Mr. Mant's was an intelligent setting forth of a somewhat complex and perhaps occasionally peculiar theme ; at the same time, it is to be regretted that he had not selected a piece in which he would have had fuller scope for displaying his ability as an executant and as a manipulator of the stops. The organ solo was followed by a quartette, "Integer Vitæ" (Fleming), a slight deviation from the printed programme. The slow and measured strains of this beautiful quartette were rendered with much feeling by Messrs. Dixon, Roughton, Johnston, and Ward, the only blemishes which tended to mar the performance being one or two caprices of the voice where the notes were of a high pitch. Madame Sainton Dolby's well-known song, "He thinks I do not love him," was admirably rendered by Mrs. Adams. This lady is favourably known to local audiences, and deservedly so, judging from the manner in which she acquitted herself last evening. Madame Sainton Dolby's song is full of melody and beauty, but Mrs. Adams sang it with such pathos and artistic feeling as to invest it with an additional charm. Mr. Wyer's capital voice was heard to great advantage in Gounod's song, "Le nom de Marie." It is possible, however, that the audience would have been more ready to appreciate his efforts had he sung to them in a language which they could all understand. The duett, "Oh ! Ye voices gone" (Zeta), was given by Mrs. Morland and Mrs. Adams, whose correctness of singing and perfect intonation were pleasing to hear. Liszt's florid and occasionally prodigiously difficult "Rapsodie Hongroise" (No. 2) was performed by Miss Janni. Combining feminine delicacy and grace with somewhat of masculine robustness and grasp, Liszt received an intelligent and on the whole satisfactory interpretation at the hands of Miss Janni, who proved herself equal to all difficulties of execution and an adept in the art of phrasing. At the close of the performance she was warmly applauded by the audience. Mr. Dixon sang with good effect Hutchinson's song, "The Silver Rhine." A lack of spirit was noticeable in the opening strains, but the minor passages which followed later on were sung with taste and expression. One of the most attractive features of the concert was Barri's fine song, "The Shadow of the Cross," which was rendered with organ accompaniment by Mrs. Morland. We need not enlarge upon the finish and expression with which this beautiful effusion was given. Suffice it that the performance was faultless in all respects, and worthy of the theme, and that an encore was demanded and responded to, when Mrs. Morland sang, with equal success, "The Children's Home," by Cowen. Messrs. Dixon, Roughton, Johnston, and Ward having given the quartette, "The Two Roses" (Zeta), the concert closed with the National Anthem.

AHMEDABAD MONSOON SKY RACES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 21.

THE SHAH-I-BAGH PLATE.—Value Rs. 100, for Arab and C. B. galloways. Distance ⅝ mile.

Mr. Hodgkinson's b a gal Marine, 12st., Owner	1
Mr. Forster's g cb pony Masher, 11st. 7lb., Native	2
Mr. Younghusband's g cb gal Brat, 11st. 7lb., Owner	3
Mr. Baumann's ch a gal Limited, 12st., Mr. Aitken	0
Mr. H. Bulkley's ch cb gal Bonus, 11lb. 7st., Owner	0
Thakore of Katoshan's sk cb gal Agboat, 11st. 7lb., Native	0

Won easily in a canter by one-and-a-half lengths. Moderate third.

THE POLO CUP.—Value Rs. 80 ; for all *bona fide* polo ponies. Confined to members of the Ahmedabad Gymkhana. Catch weights over 10 stone. ¾ mile heats without dismounting.

Mr. Von Donop's d cb Snarley Yow, H. Bulkley	1
Mr. Wood's b cb Robert II., Dr. Tully	2
Mr. Wright's d cb Goliath, Owner	3
Mr. Younghusband's ch cb Quaker, Phayre	0
Major Laurence's g cb Humphry Clinker, Richardson	0
Mr. Earle's g cb Tommy, Owner	0
Captain Carnegy's g cb Nellie, Owner	0

A good race.

THE HELTER-SKELTER.—Value Rs. 50. Hitting a ball round a post 300 yards off and back through a goal.

Phayre beat Earle.	Younghusband beat Wright.
Maclean beat Hodgkinson.	Von Donop beat Richardson
Carnegy a bye.	
Younghusband beat Maclean	Phayre beat Younghusband.
Von Donop beat Carnegy.	Von Donop a bye.
Phayre a bye.	Phayre beat Von Donop.

THE SHAH ALUM STAKES.—Value Rs. 120 ; for all horses.

Mr. Hodgkinson's b a gal Marine, 9st. 12lb., Owner	1
Dr. Tully's b a h Orion, 9st. 12lb., Owner	2
Thakore of Katoshan's ch cb h Thirman, 10st. 12lb., Native	0

Won cleverly by half a length. The winner's jockey rode with great judgment.

The lotteries were fairly attended the night before, and speculation was moderately brisk.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 23.

THE ASARWA HANDICAP.—For polo ponies. Confined to members of the Ahmedabad Gymkhana. Rs. 80. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. Maclean's d cb Toby, 20 yds., 10st. 4lb., Owner	1
Mr. Wright's d cb Goliath, scratch, 10st. 8lb, Hodgkinson,	2
Mr. Wood's b cb Robert II., 40 yds, 12st. 9lb., Tully	3
Mr. Earle's gr cb Tommy, 10 yds., 9st. 12lb., Richardson.	0
Mr. Younghusband's ch cb Butcher, scratch, 10st. 10lb., Phayre	0
Captain Carnegy's gr cb Nellie, 50 yds., 10st. 12lb., Owner.	0

Won somewhat easily by a couple of lengths.

THE VISITORS' CUP.—For ponies, the property of Visitors. Rs. 90. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. Gott's d cb Sergeant-Major, 12st., Owner	1
Mr. Hodgkinson's b cb Billy, 9st. 7lb., Richardson	2
Mr. Forster's gr cb Masher, 12st., Native	0

Won easily by several lengths by the Masher, who failed, however, to draw the weight by 1 lb.

THE GUJERAT HUNT STEEPLECHASE.—Rs. 150. Distance 1½ mile.

Mr. Phayre's ch a h Lottery, 11st., Owner	1
Mr. Younghusband's gr cb gal Brat, 11st., Owner	2
Mr. Maconochie's gr a h The Boy, 11st., Owner	0

A most interesting race. All the horses refused in turn, and The Boy, pecking at the fourth jump, unshipped his plucky rider, and preferred a canter on the flat on his own account. The other two eventually finished the course in a fraction under 15 minutes.

THE SABARMATI CUP.—For horses, 13-3 and under.

Mr. Forster's gr cb p Masher, 11st. 4lb., Phayre	1
Mr. Maconochie's ch cb m Venture, 11st. 7lb., Owner	2
Mr. Baumann's ch a h Limited, 12st., Aitken	3
Mr. Wright's d cb p Goliath, 11st. 4lb., Bulkley	0
Thakore of Katoshan's sk cb h Agboat, 12st., Soldier	0

Run in the dusk, and won easily by the Masher. The weights in this and the preceding race are worthy of scrutiny. The "correct card" may belie its title, otherwise they seem puzzling. The lotteries were fairly, and races very well, attended. The interest was well sustained to the end. The arrangements were not quite up to Ascot form.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the special meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, there were present, Sir Frank Souter (Chairman), Colonel Merewether, Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, R. N. Khote, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and R. M. Sayani.

PAYMENT TO MR. OLLIVANT.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether, the Council resolved that sanction be given to the payment by telegram of £500 to Mr. Ollivant, as an advance against his pay while on special duty in Europe ; as also to the payment to his agents of the salary due to him while on privilege leave, as if he had returned to duty in Bombay at the expiration of that leave.

This was the only business for which the special meeting was convened.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.—A large shallow depression is crossing the country in a west-north-westerly direction, and is causing a fall of the barometer in Behar and the Central and North-West Provinces ; but elsewhere the barometer is rising. The disturbance is bringing up general rain, which has extended as far as Rajputana. Except a few showers at the hill stations and at Sealkote, there has not yet been rain in the Punjab, Sind, and Guzerat ; but the air is becoming damper, and the sky cloudier. Rain to-day :—Akola, 8 inches ; False Point, 5 inches ; Silchar and Nagpur, 3 inches ; Seoni and Neemuch, 2 inches ; Sibsagar, Darjeeling, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Pachmarhi, Indore, Bombay, Goa, Vigagapatam, Cochin, Mangalore, Mercara, Colombo, Akyab, and Diamond Island, 1 inch. Previously, Sholapur and Goa had 3 inches ; Dhulia, Rutnagherry, Calicut, and Moulmein, 2 inches ; Morar, Silchar, and Nellore, 1 inch.

RAIN IN GUZERAT.—A correspondant writes from Broach, 30th August :—"We had drizzling showers this morning. For the last six hours it has been raining very steadily. The rain has been general all over Guzerat." Private telegrams received in Bombay yesterday report plenty of rain in Guzerat.

RAIN IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.—We are indebted to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. for the following copy of a telegram received by them yesterday from Messrs. Whittle and Co., Ranpur, near Dhollera :—"Slight rain here yesterday. Heavy in surrounding districts."

RAIN IN THE PUNJAB.—Messrs. Graham and Co. have kindly favoured us with the following copy of a telegram received yesterday from their Kurrachee firm :—"Heavy rain reported yesterday Punjab. Prices falling."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. Esplanade. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	62 67	67 96	65 81	71 21
30 Thursday	1 88	....	....	....
31 Friday	....	1 44	1 40	1 66
Total	64 55	69 40	67 21	76 06
Corresponding date last year	57 85	68 31	65 90	66 31

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(31st August, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a. m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Mean Velocity.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·809	85·0	W S W	21	0·00
Surat	·708	78·6	S W	9	0·09
Bombay	·772	76·1	W S W	15	1·37
Rutnagherry	·833	79·8	W S W	13	0·66
Karwar	·867	78·1	S W Fresh.	...	0·38
Mangalore	·922	80·1	Calm	1	0·20
Calicut	·948	78·6	Calm	3	0·10
Cochin	·950	81·0	W	...	0·00
Masulipatam	·765	87·8	W N W	10	0·08
Madras	·789	88·3	W S W	8	0·07
Negapatam	·854	84·9	S W	3	0·74

TELEGRAMS.

OPINIONS ON THE JURISDICTION BILL. THE PUNJAB JUDGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUG. 31.

In the opinions of the four Judges of the Lahore Chief Court, Mr. Justice Smyth agrees with Sir Ashley Eden that a Native Covenanted Civilian who has become a District or Sessions Judge should have the same powers as a European holding the same position. He would go further, and declare that any Native Covenanted Civilian eligible as a justice of the peace beyond the limit of Presidency towns should be given the full powers of that position.

Mr. Justice Elmslie thinks it is somewhat premature to alter a law so recently passed, but he admits that serious practical difficulty would arise from appointing a Native Covenanted Civilian to the charge of a district without giving him full jurisdiction. He would alter the law to that extent, but would not go further now, for he does not think any practical difficulty would arise from the Sessions Judges not having power to try Europeans. European cases are few, and might be sent before a Sessions Court where a European presides.

Mr. Justice Barkley concurs with Mr. Justice Smyth that justices of the peace should be chosen for their individual fitness, not as members of a class. Sessions Judges deemed qualified to try Europeans not British subjects should also be qualified to try Europeans who are.

Mr. Justice Rattigan would give District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, native or European, equal jurisdiction. He would hesitate to give all Native Civilians the powers of justices of the peace, but would select those qualified, and for the present would give it only to those of ten years' standing.

These opinions were sent in 1882. Now Justices Elmslie and Barkley send supplementary minutes. Mr. Elmslie says that, so far as the Punjab is concerned, there is no necessity for the change as yet, as it will be a long time before any of the Native Civilians in the province will be District Magistrates or Sessions Judges. But as to the principle generally, he holds that all Magistrates of districts should have equal powers; otherwise the prestige and authority of those denied full powers will be lowered. This is an administrative consideration. He has no sympathy with the removal of anomalies or the removal of disabilities from individuals or classes of officers. No practical inconvenience will arise from withholding jurisdiction from Sessions Judges. He thinks the excitement due to an exaggerated idea of the practical results of the proposed change, but it is not unnatural, for the ignorant portion of the native community is prone to bring false charges, and European Judges are more trusted than Native Judges. The opposition is perhaps unreasoning; but such changes should be made with caution, though they must eventually be accepted.

Mr. Barkley objects to depriving Government of the power to make European none-officials justices of the peace. This provision, and that about Cantonment Magistrates, no doubt led to exaggeration of the real scope of the Bill, and contributed to the excitement. So few members of the Statutory Native Civil Service are more than probationers that it is not worth while to legislate for them. He would not suggest any compromise in the case of Sessions Judges or District Magistrates. The former would try with a jury or assessors, and a European British subject could claim a mixed jury. In regard to the agitation, he suggests that the changes are regarded with special apprehension in Bengal and Assam, in the belief that false charges may be trumped up against Europeans. The Bill might be revised with a view to obviate reasonable fears of the kind. It should be made clear that the changes are not the result of a desire to remove anomalies, many being not touched by the Bill, but to meet administrative necessities already arising, and certain to become more urgent. When this is understood, Mr. Berkley thinks, the present opposition will gradually disappear.

The other Judges have not added anything to the opinions sent in by them last year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 31.

Mr. Tupper, having finished his special duties in connection with the Punjab local self-government scheme, goes to England on six months' leave early in September.

Major F. A. Wilson is posted as Resident to Nepal during the absence of Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone.

Consequent on Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond' officiating commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry being confirmed in his appointment, *vice* Colonel Williams, the following officers each receive a step of promotion in that corps:—Majors J. C. Steward and F. S. Carr; Captains W. J. Vousden and J. B. Watts; Lieutenant H. Templer.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps:—Major R. P. Davis to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captains W. Beydon and L. R. Campbell to be Majors.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rowley Sale Hill is appointed a Colonel in the Bengal Army.

Lieutenant-Colonels G. W. Cole, D. Robertson, J. May, J. C. Minto, H. McDonell, de Wendt, and Douglas to be Colonels (brevet).

RAIN IN GUZERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP AHMEDABAD, AUG. 31.

We have had a fairly good fall of rain, which has produced a wonderful effect on the weather and health. A considerable decrease has taken place in the number of cholera cases in the City. Only four cases were reported to-day, and all are alive now. On the 30th six cases were reported, of which four recovered and two died; on the 29th out of fifty-three cases, thirteen recovered, and thirty-six died, and four are still ill; on the 28th out of forty-six cases, ten recovered, thirty-three died, and three are still ill; on the 27th out of forty-four cases, eight recovered, thirty-one died, and five are still ill; on the 26th out of forty-three cases, eight recovered, thirty died, and five are still ill; on the 25th out of thirty-nine cases, eight recovered, twenty-six died, and five are still ill. There has been a gradual increase, and now a sudden decrease. One European woman is sick with cholera in the City. No case has occurred among the troops. In the Sudder Bazaar there were two fresh cases yesterday; both are doing well. Previously out of seven cases one recovered and six died. Mr. Strip's little boy took ill yesterday and died last night.

The weather is cloudy. A good downpour of rain is much wanted.

ANOTHER FLOOD IN THE TAPTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, AUG. 31.

There is considerable flood in the Taptee, but no danger is expected to the city. The road to Rander is submerged on the other side of Hope bridge. Ample rain has fallen.

A RICE MILL BURNED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 31.

Messrs. Gerber, Chrestien and Co.'s Steam Rice Mill premises at Poomioondoung were almost totally destroyed by fire this morning. In addition to the loss of machinery and the pucka-built premises, about one lakh of bushels of paddy and 15,000 bags of rice were burnt. The total loss amounts to over three lakhs of rupees. The property was partially insured. The cause of the fire is at present unascertained.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN CROATIA.

VIENNA, AUG. 30.

A Ministerial crisis is considered imminent in Hungary, unless the authorities here sanction the adoption of forcible measures in Croatia, were the revolutionary agitation is increasing.

THE FRENCH TREATY WITH ANNAM.

PARIS, AUG. 30.

The news published by the *Temps* concerning the French treaty with the King of Annam has been confirmed. The Province of Binthuan has been ceded to France, and the latter assumes control of the Kingdom's finances and customs.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN DISTURBANCES.

Senor Zorilla, in whose interest the late Republican disturbances in Spain took place, has left France, and the French Government have promised to prevent his return.

AFFAIRS IN MADRID.

MADRID, AUG. 30.

The Ministerial crisis here has been averted. The journey of King Alphonso to Germany has been decided upon, it being also arranged that His Majesty shall pass through Paris *en route*, arriving at the latter place on September 6.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

COPENHAGEN, AUG. 30.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived here to-day.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram in this morning's issue stating that some Russian troops are arriving at Askabad, with the intention of marching on to Merv.

THE S. S. GANGES.

ISMAILIA, AUG. 30.

The s. s. Ganges is ashore in the Canal, and her position is regarded as serious.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, AUG. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	3⅞d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81⅛
4½ per cent. "	83¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ " French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	50⅝

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes and Gold and Silver Coin in the Banking Department, combined	£13,900,000, Inc. £500,000
Bills Discounted	£21,300,000, unchanged.
Bullion, total amount in Banking & Issue Dept. combined	£23,800,000, Inc. £300,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 48 per cent.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, August 30.

10 p.m.	71·1

FRIDAY, August 31.

6 a.m.	75·1
10 a.m.	6·4
2 p.m.	79·3
4 p.m.	79·9

MR. L. R. W. FORREST has been elected by the Committee to be Deputy Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce for the remainder of the year, in place of Mr. F. Forbes Adam, resigned.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker asked a number of questions to the Acting Municipal Commissioner with reference to the frauds recently committed by an accountant in Mr. Braham's department, which have resulted, it is said, in a loss of about Rs. 15,000 to the Municipality. Mr. Javerilal has asked the Commissioner to report on all the circumstances connected with the fraud, and inform the Corporation whether there is any efficient system of checks and counter-checks in the various departments of the Municipality, to detect and prevent the commission of similar frauds. It was resolved that the Commissioner be requested to furnish a report on the questions put by Mr. Javerilal.

THE height of the water in Vehar Lake on the 24th August was 50 ft. 60 cents., which is 70 cents. less than the height on the 25th August last year, though the rainfall this year to the date given was 18 inches more than last year. The height of the Tulsi lake on Aug. 24 was 49 ft. 52 cents., or 3 ft. 32 cents. higher than on the 25th Aug. last year; and the rainfall at Tulsi to date had been 8 inches more this year.

THE suit brought by the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company against Ruttonjee Rustomjee, *alias* Kakoo Wadia, to recover Rs. 1,77,225-12-3, the moneys discovered to have been misappropriated by him while employed by them as an assistant to the secretary, was called on yesterday before Mr. Justice Scott at the High Court. There was no appearance for the defendant. Mr. Inverarity, in behalf of the plaintiffs, asked for a decree for want of a written statement. The sum claimed was, he said, to be reduced by Rs. 4,675, which the defendant appeared to have paid in. He used from time to time to make good his defalcations to a certain extent in order to avoid discovery. It was not clear whether he actually paid in the Rs. 4,675, but the plaintiffs were willing to give him credit for the amount. The plaintiffs, their counsel said, were not aware of Mr. Latimer, their late secretary, being a party to the defalcations, of which he had been accused; but he was clearly guilty of, and dismissed by the local committee for, gross negligence of duty. One witness was examined, after which the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

AN important point of law, arising on a construction of sections 481 and 342 of the Code of Civil Procedure, was disposed of at the High Court yesterday by a full Bench, consisting of the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Scott, and Mr. Justice Latham. Joharimull Kedarinath, a prisoner on the civil side of the Common Jail, by a petition, dated 1st ultimo, stated that he had been arrested in a civil suit under a warrant of arrest before judgment on the 3rd February last, and had been since then undergoing imprisonment; and he submitted that, under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, he would become entitled to his release on the following day, the 2nd ult. He had, however, been served with a warrant of arrest after judgment on the 28th July last, had been produced before the Judge in chambers, and had again been committed to jail from the date of the decree which was passed on the 6th March, 1883. He submitted that, under the Code, a man could not be detained in gaol for more than six calendar months whether he underwent imprisonment under a warrant of arrest before or after judgment. The Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the full Bench, said their lordships were of opinion that, under the circumstances of the case, the petitioner could not be detained in custody after he had completed six calendar months' imprisonment from the 6th March 1883, the date of the decree; and that he would accordingly be entitled to be released from gaol on the 5th instant.

LIEUT.-COL. THOMAS KEY GUTHRIE has been appointed to act as Inspector-General of Police, Madras, in the place of Colonel Cloete, who is proceeding to England on a year's furlough.

THE salt revenue of the Madras Presidency is steadily developing. The return of collections for July shows an increase of five lakhs of rupees in the current official year over the same period for last year, the sales having been about 1½ lakhs of maunds higher this year than last.

THE Darjeeling paper states that the mountain climber, Mr. Graham, with his two Swiss guides, has arrived there, and proceeds shortly to Sikkim, with a view to making the ascent of Kunchinjinga, upwards of 28,000 feet. Mr. Graham proposes, if they find the weather favourable, to make a stay of about a month at the foot of that mountain, at a place called Jangri, to explode the ranges in the vicinity. Mr. Graham made the circuit of this mountain in March last, but did not attempt its ascent.

THE following telegram, dated the 30th instant, has been received from the Government of India by the local Government regarding the volcanic eruptions in the Sunda Straits:—"Following telegram received from Consul at Batavia:—'In consequence volcanic action, configuration Sunda Straits and southern entrance thereto changed; some islands disappeared, upheavals suspected; Anjer with lighthouse destroyed; probably other lighthouses in neighbourhood damaged. Survey proceedings recommended; mariners exercise extreme caution. Please inform local Government.' Warn mariners immediately at all ports."

THE *Englishman* corroborates the statement of our special correspondent at Simla that it was at the express desire of the Secretary of State for India that the opinions on the Jurisdiction Bill were not forwarded to the Home Government as they were received by the Government of India. It adds that the Government of India cannot publish the opinions without the sanction of the Secretary of State; but it is understood that they have recommended their early publication *in extenso*.

THE rain which is now falling in the Punjab has probably come in time to prevent a serious famine. Writing three days ago, the Allahabad paper says:—"At present there is no sufficient reason for vaticinations of the worst. If the kharif crop is spoiled in the Punjab, there have been good harvests generally for two or three years past, which must have left something in store to fall back on; and if the next rabi is favoured by the late rains, which there is reason for expecting, there are grounds for trust that all will yet be well."

THE Lahore paper, which first gave currency to the story of the assassination of the Ameer, publishes the following as an explanation of the manner in which the *canard* came into existence:—"There was recently a quarrel amongst the servants of Colonel Afzul Khan, the British Envoy; in which swords were drawn, and pistols fired. The matter coming to the ears of the Ameer and the British Envoy, an inquiry was ordered; the result of which was that nine of the Envoy's servants were ordered off to Peshawar. A Mohurrir attached to the Agency was also discharged, and ordered to leave for British territory as soon as he had made up his accounts. It is believed that some of these men spread the rumour; but whether this was actually the case we cannot say. The fact remains that the rumour did reach Peshawar in a very substantial shape; and though our correspondent was disinclined to credit it—as we also were—some time elapsed before it could be positively disproved. When publishing the rumour, we stated that it had not reached Government; but this was due, no doubt, to the Commissioner of Peshawar being at Thandiani, out of reach of the telegraph."

THE following Peshawur news is published in a Calcutta paper:—"The Khan of Dhur is dead. Mulla Khalil, the Mohmund Chief who gave some trouble to the British Government in the recent Afghan war, is endeavouring to raise a *jehad* for the conquest of Kafiristan. Up to the present he has not been very successful. The report of the Amir's assassination was circulated in Peshawur by the Afridi Chief Khawars Khan. It was generally believed, until the Amir's dak arrived on August 22."

A "TRUSTWORTHY correspondent" informs the *Pioneer* that among recent visitors to Meshed have been the French travellers Prince de Lisle Montreal and Baron Benoist Mechin, who have journeyed from Siberia to Persia by way of Samarkand, Khiva, and Merv. They travelled from Khiva to Merv with the Khivan Sirdar appointed by General Tchernaieff from Petro-Alexandrovsk to govern Merv. The party was well received at Kala Kushid Khan, the place where O'Donovan stayed, and the Merv headmen declared in open durbar that they were prepared to do all that the Russian Governor-General of Turkistan should wish. "According to our Persian correspondence it is reported in Meshed that only about two-thirds of the Mervli have accepted the Khivan Governor, and party-spirit is running high. It would seem probable that the tribesmen now in a minority may secede from the main body and move into Afghanistan, unless they are won over by the pro-Russian majority. Russian explorers have mapped all the country between the Kara Kum sands and Herat, and a particularly valuable report on the roads which meet at Merv has been furnished by a Lieutenant in the Turkistan Rifles, an educated Mahomedan of the Trans-Caucasus, who travelled in safety among the various Turkoman tribes . . Other news of interest from Khorassan is that Colonel Stewart has been engaged in examining into the nationality of some prisoners now in the hands of the Persian authorities. The men claim to be British subjects from India, but the Persians persist in stating that they are Afghans. Nothing is said about Herat being in a disturbed state, and it may therefore be presumed that the province is once more comparatively tranquil."

MAHOMED SHARIF KHAN, Mohamadzai, uncle of Yakub Khan and brother of the late Amir Sher Ali, whose death is reported from Baghdad, was for many years resident at Dehra Dun. He left India on January 6, last year, and went to Baghdad with the expressed intention of recalling his family from Afghanistan, and of settling down quietly. He had previously visited Mecca. Sharif Khan was the father of Hasim and Tahir Khan, whose names became familiar during our occupation of Kabul. These young Sirdars are now, it is stated, in Meshed.

A SCHEME has been started for perpetuating the memory of Sir Louis Cavagnari by erecting a coloured window in Kohat Church, by placing his portrait in oils in some public institution in Kohat, and by founding a "Cavagnari scholarship," open to schools (Government and others) in the Peshawur and Derajât divisions. The total amount required is Rs. 4,000. The civil and military officers of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Contingent have subscribed over Rs. 800, and it is hoped that the balance required will be raised in the Punjab and from old Punjabis alone. It is stated that three native Afghan gentlemen, of high birth and influence, have insisted on subscribing Rs. 30 each (the limit being fixed at Rs. 20), as a tribute of admiration to the memory of a brave and able man, with or under whom they had served on the trans-Indus frontier.

MR. RATHBONE, M. P., in a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, invites those who have advocated the migration principle to join him in an effort to test its practicability. He offers if £19,000 be subscribed for that purpose, and if certain gentlemen whom he names, and who are prominently connected with the project, identify themselves as promoters in the proposed company, to subscribe £1,000 to make up the £20,000, which, he thinks, would give the experiment a fair trial.

THE Rev. A. O. Medd, Vicar of Bamburgh, Belford, Northumberland, makes the following appeal, through the *Times*, for funds to restore the tomb erected to the memory of Grace Darling:—

"As many, no doubt, who have visited the Fisheries Exhibition this year will have been interested in seeing the boat in which Grace Darling performed her well-known and heroic exploit, I should like to make it known that the heroine lies buried in Bamburgh churchyard, which is within sight of her island home, and that the canopied tomb erected to her memory is now in great need of restoration, as the recumbent figure of stone beneath the canopy is rapidly crumbling away, presumably owing to the action of the sea air; and as I am anxious that the monument should be restored and made worthy of her memory, of whom all Englishmen must be proud, I desire to say that I shall be glad to receive and to acknowledge any subscriptions that may be sent to me for this almost national and deserving object."

AMONGST the precautions against cholera, it is suggested that, as workers in copper in Hungary, and those engaged in the manufacture of brass and copper articles elsewhere, never seem to catch it, a thin disc of pure copper, about two-and-a-half inches in diameter, should be worn next the skin, over the pit of the stomach, and suspended from the neck by a tape.

THE marriage of Lord Elcho, M.P., eldest son of Lord Wemyss, with Miss Mary Wyndham, eldest daughter of the Honourable Percy Wyndham, M.P. for West Cumberland, was solemnized by special license at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on August 9. The bride wore a costume of ivory duchesse satin, trimmed with point de Flandres lace and orange blossoms. She was escorted to the altar by her father, and attended by eight bridesmaids attired in dresses of white muslin and Valenciennes lace with bonnets to match, trimmed with wreaths of jasmine.

A WHOLESOME example was made at Oldham on August 9 of three barbers who were charged before the magistrates with the almost incredible offence of shaving on Sunday. The proceedings were instituted by the Barbers' Trade Union, under the provisions of the Act of Charles II. There was virtually no defence, but it was urged that as the prosecutors were simply a hair-dressers' society, and not a religious body, the case should be dismissed. The bench, however, declined to take this view of the matter, and convicted the defendants, fining them five shillings each. The lesson thus taught to these misguided men will, it is to be hoped, not be thrown away upon them. The law allows every man perfect liberty to shave himself on Sunday, but forbids him by way of business to shave his fellow-creatures. Nor is the fact that the prosecution was undertaken by a hair-dressrs' society, and not by a religious body, sufficient reason for allowing the Sabbath to be illegally desecrated with impunity. It may be taken for granted that the Barbers' Trade Union had no other object in prosecuting the offenders but that of marking its disapproval of an act of profanity. The society was, in fact, by its righteous indignation elevated, for the moment at least, to the rank of a religious body.

AN interesting question of interpretation is being warmly disputed in the columns of the London *Guardian*. Does the prayer in the Litany for "all the nobility" apply to the nobility individually, or to their corporate existence in the House of Lords? A correspondent who shows cause against the claims of the House of Lords certainly adduces some ingenious arguments. For instance, the House of Lords includes the Lords spiritual, but the bishops are not part of the nobility; besides, the bishops have been already mentioned. On the other hand, it would clearly be invidious to make a mental reservation and to exclude the spiritual Lords from a prayer for the Upper House. Morever, if "all the nobility" applies to the House of Lords, there is this curious anomaly, that the House of Commons is only prayed for during the session, while the other House of Parliament is prayed for all the year round. Under these circumstances the correspondent falls back on a theory which seems to give a very satisfactory solution of the difficulty. It is pointed out, by a writer in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*, that "the exclusive appropriation of the term nobility to the peerage is comparatively recent, and according to Sir Edward Coke every British gentleman is 'noble' who has the right to use armorial bearings." May not this generous extension of the term be safely applied to its use in the Litany?

JUDGE LYNCH's mode of dealing with evildoers is expeditious if somewhat unceremonious. The other day a mob broke into a jail in Harlan, in the state of Iowa, where a man named Hardy, was confined on a charge of murder. The jailor having been bound hand and foot, Hardy was taken out. A mock trial was then held, and the culprit, having been promptly found guilty, was hanged on the spot. While he was hanging, he was shot, and afterwards his body was taken down and thrown into a river. A story of lynch law having been put into operation also comes from Texas. In this instance the victim was a horse thief bearing the high-sounding name of Kosciusko Dalrymple. The evidence was apparently not conclusive in his case, and the Vigilance Committee who constituted themselves both judge and jury, gave him the chance of a run for his life. The Committee fired after him, but missed him, and consequently Kosciusko was held to have won his pardon.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MURRAY, commanding Saugor District, and Brigadier-General Gordon, Mooltan Brigade, have been granted privilege leave from 3rd September to 1st November, and from 28th September to 31st October respectively.

THE death is reported of Surgeon-Major Max Grant, Army Medical Department, at Kuldunneah, Murree, on the 24th August. Dr. Grant entered the service in 1857.

CAPTAIN NEWINGTON, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, is to be placed on half-pay on 22nd September next, after which date he proceeds home.

LIEUTENANT C. DAVIDSON, 2nd Loyal North Lancashire, has been appointed to the 2nd Punjab Infantry as probationer Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANTS CAMPBELL, Scottish Rifles, and Beale, Norfolk, have been posted, and removed respectively to the second battalions of their regiments.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAWES, 1st Leinster, has obtained an extension of leave in England to the 15th October next.

THE following Royal Engineer officers will shortly be coming out for duty in the Bengal Presidency:—Lieutenants J. E. Capper, R. D. Petrie, C. H. Cowie, S. R. Rice, B. B. Russell, J. Dallas, O. M. Thackwell, H. K. Stothert, A. H. Cowie, and Captain M. H. Goldie.

THE following transfers of Medical Officers are made:—Surgeon Hudson, from Banda to Morar, for officiating medical charge of 39th N. I., *vice* Hawkins; Surgeon Nandi, from Gorakhpur to Lucknow, for officiating medical charge of 7th N. I., *vice* Beatson; Surgeon Leary, from Calcutta to Alipore, for medical charge of a wing of 33rd N. I., *vice* Macdonald; Surgeon Polden, to officiating medical charge 32nd Pioneers, at Umballa, *vice* Little.

UPWARDS of 150 six-year men of the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, at Bangalore, have re-engaged for fresh periods.

THERE is no reason, it is stated, for supposing that the Musketry Instructors whose posts were abolished on the 1st July will receive the additional two months' pay of their appointments that was granted to their fellows in England.

THE JUDGES' OPINIONS ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.

THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice of Bombay, writes:—

This Bill goes very much further than the measure which was apparently in contemplation when my colleagues and I were consulted by the Government of Bombay in May, 1882. I then stated my views at some length in my Minute, dated the 5th July, 1882, and I adhere to the opinions I then expressed.

Objecting as I did most strenuously to the limited measure then advocated, for the questions were so framed that it was not difficult to see in what manner it was wished that they should be answered, I need scarcely say that notwithstanding the light thrown upon the present Bill by the "Objects and Reasons," and by Mr. Ilbert's speech in the Legislative Council in introducing it on the 9th March, 1883, the present Bill has my most unqualified disapproval.

Mr. Ilbert, at the end of his speech, said, "We propose to substitute for the disqualification arising from race a qualification depending on tried personal fitness." That, in my opinion, contains a fallacy which goes to the root of the matter in dispute.

I deny that a native judge or magistrate in the Mofussil, whether a Covenanted Civil Servant or not, is fit to try a European British subject. He is, in my opinion, quite incompetent, and his very presence on the Bench will most probably lead to an increase in the very common practice in this country—a practice according to my experience not by any means confined to the Mofussil—of bringing false charges upon suborned evidence against persons whom it may be desirable to injure or get rid of.

In the debate in the Legislative Council at Calcutta in March, 1857, one of the judges of the then Supreme Court, Sir A. Buller, said, and I think most wisely, that they were practical men living in a land full of anomalies which they must deal with practically. He said the Magistrates' Courts, though they gave the natives far better justice than they ever had before, would give the European British subjects far worse justice than they had been used to. He did not think it was right to give poorer justice to the European British subjects to avoid an anomaly if they could give them as good justice as before without hardship to the natives.

As to native tribunals he thought that the European British subjects were right in objecting to them on the additional ground of race antagonism.

The Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir James Colvile, the very eminent and experienced Judge, who, until his death in 1880, delivered most of the more important judgments of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the appeals from India, supported him, and drew attention to the well known habit prevailing among natives in the Mofussil of endeavouring to get rid of rivals by deliberately framed false criminal charges supported by false evidence, and said that the combination of executive and judicial functions in the person of the magistrates prejudiced and biased their minds and rendered the Magistrates' Courts in India very unsatisfactory tribunals.

Sir Barnes Peacock, the Legal Member of Council said, that though he had introduced the Bill he would consider the arguments. No division was ever taken on this question. The mutiny broke out within two months with all its horrors, and race-feeling rose to a fearful pitch. The Court of Directors withdrew the question from the Council, and it was resolved to continue the former system of having European British subjects tried solely by the Supreme Courts.

In 1859 there was another debate in the Legislative Council of India, which showed that Sir Barnes Peacock had been taught by the mutiny the danger of carrying abstract principles to their logical conclusion in India without regard to consequences. Sir Barnes Peacock, probably the ablest, the weightiest, and most acute Judge that has ever sat on the Indian Bench, had inserted in the Code then under discussion a provision disabling natives in the Mofussil from even committing European British subjects for trial. Mr. Harington (a very experienced and able Civilian) thought this unnecessary. He said "he had never advocated the trial of European British subjects by natives, but he thought that they might be allowed to commit," and he taunted Sir Barnes Peacock with having at first advocated the sweeping Bill of 1857 and having now gone to the opposite. Sir Barnes Peacock replied that he had never committed himself to it, and that even if he had done so it was unfair of Mr. Harington to remind him of it. After the mutiny he claimed the right to change his mind, and boldly avowed he had done so.

Sir Charles Jackson, a Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, who had considerable Indian experience, having been Advocate-General in Bengal in 1848, whence in 1852 he was raised to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay, and was changed back again to the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1855 or 1856, agreed with Sir Barnes, pointed out the practical necessity of providing special tribunals for this particular class of persons, and showed the utter fallacy of arguing that because natives were allowed to act as Justices in Calcutta and to commit Europeans, therefore it was practically safe to let them do so in the Mofussil.

The Criminal Procedure Code of 1861 (Act XXV. of 1861) was eventually passed, leaving Criminal Jurisdiction over European British subjects practically as it was before.

When the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 was before the Legislative Council of India, Sir James Stephen and Sir John Strachey, with the other experienced men who made the settlement of 1872, had to decide whether it was worth while, for the sake of asserting the principle (if principle it be), that all Covenanted Civilians should be empowered to try Europeans when they became full-power magistrates to risk the explosion which would inevitably have ensued, and which would have done incalculable mischief. The strong practical intellects of Sir James Stephen and Sir John Strachey declined to run the risk to avoid this petty anomaly, and they knew thoroughly the strong practical objections which exist to entrusting this jurisdiction to natives. Accordingly they informally proposed to the European community, through the non-official members, that if they would consent to submit to the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts and to the summary trials, they (Sir James F. Stephen, Sir John Strachey and others) would agree that no natives, not even Covenanted Civilians, should have power to try European British subjects.

The High Court of Bombay was consulted by Government on the subject, and in a minute, drafted by Mr. Justice Green, we all agreed to the proposal. The European community, to whom the proposals were informally made, assented, and the arrangement was embodied in the report of the Select Committee and became law.

I quote the opinions of the above distinguished judicial and other authorities, as they support me in my opinion as to the danger to which Europeans in the Mofussil will be exposed if the Legislature allows them to be tried by natives and to show that I have very high authority for my opposition to the present unnecessary, and, in my opinion, most dangerous measure, one which is calculated to imperil the liberties of the increasing numbers of Europeans who have settled and are settling in the Mofussil, and especially in the planting districts of Bengal, and along the slopes of the Himalayas to the confines of Cashmere.

Next it is to my mind quite impossible to suppose that a visit of two or three years to England is sufficient to enable a native of India to become sufficiently Europeanised in thought, and sufficiently acquainted with European manners and customs to justify one with safety in entrusting him with the extremely difficult task of trying Europeans, whilst those natives who have never left India are many of them men of high caste, saturated with caste prejudices, have never been brought into social contact with Europeans, and are all of them totally ignorant of our manners, customs, and habits of thought.

In the recent debate in the Legislative Council on the 9th March, 1883 (I quote from the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of April 21, 1883, pp. 820-821), the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal said:—

"Ample and exhaustive as was the speech of my honorable and learned friend Mr. Evans, with a great deal of which I sympathize, there are a great many facts which I could bring forward to support his contention that there is no administrative difficulty in connexion with the matter, and I should have been inclined to challenge more strongly than he did the competency of the native to try European British subjects. But this is not the occasion on which I shall press those views.

"If it be the opinion of the Government of India that this is a case of temporary excitement which will soon die out, I am sure they are mistaken, for I feel that in the whole of my experience in India, this is unmistakeably the strongest and most united and unanimous expression of opinion of public discontent that I have ever known, and that the last state will be worse than the first. I could wish for myself that the Bill could be withdrawn, and I do so not only for myself, but as expressing the opinion of a great many who have spoken to me on the subject, even though they support the principle of the Bill."

No one that I am aware of, has ever disputed that false and malicious charges are frequently made in the Criminal Courts in India. In Civil cases the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have in their judgments repeatedly complained of the great want of truth which characterizes much of the evidence which comes before them in the appeals from India. In the course of a judgment delivered in the High Court at Calcutta on the 30th August, 1879, Sir Richard Garth, C. J., said: "No evidence here, whether oral or documentary is, as rule, so reliable as it is in England, (*Sikhee Chund v. Dulputty Singh, Indian Law Rep.* 5 Calc. 387), and it is only a few years ago that a decision of a District Judge in this Presidency was appealed against to the High Court of Bombay, on the ground that the Judge had refused to hear evidence of a custom alleged to exist in a part of Guzerat that women went with a child for a period of two years and upwards, and the question turning upon the alleged illegitimacy of a child born considerably more than nine months after the father's death. No doubt any amount of evidence would have been forthcoming in proof of the alleged custom.

When in Lucknow a few years ago I was told on very high authority that witnesses could be procured for a few pice each to prove any thing required, from a murder down to the most trumpery assault.

Then the presence of a native magistrate on the Mofussil Bench will, in my opinion, act as an encouragement to persons either on their own personal grounds or instigated and bribed by others, to lay false informations against European gentlemen and ladies residing in the district, whilst if the magistrate were a European, they might to some extent hesitate to bring what they knew to be a false and malicious charge against an innocent person.

I have myself no practical knowledge of the Mofussil, never having resided in it for any length of time; but I can call in aid the assistance of those who know life in the districts well, and on this point I cannot, I think, do better than quote a few words used by Sir Stewart Bayley (who is in favour of the Bill) in the recent Debate in the Legislative Council at Calcutta:—

"But there is another aspect to the case of the opposition which I think deserves most attentive consideration, and this is the real danger in which the isolated European living in the Mofussil runs from having false cases trumped up against him. It is right that I should state publicly that this danger is a very real and very serious one, for probably no Member of this Council has had the same experience as I have of the lives led by planters in the Mofussil. My own experience has given me a strong feeling on this matter, and any one who knows the extreme bitterness with which disputes about land are fought out in the Mofussil, and the unscrupulous methods to which recourse is had in conducting these disputes before the Court,—methods to which a planter cannot have recourse,—will understand how precarious his position may become, and how essential to him it is that the law should be well and wisely administered."

I cannot in the least admit that what some seem to think sufficient, viz., that the supervision of the High Court will be an adequate safeguard to the European planters, managers, and ladies scattered throughout the enormously wide districts of British India. Its action, when invoked, will be too late. The real injury will have been caused by the laying of the false information supported by false evidence, and by the hearing in the Magistrate's Court, long before the proceedings are ripe enough for an application to be made to the High Court.

In my Minute dated the 5th July, 1882, I pointed out what appeared to me to be the fallacy of arguing that because in the Presidency towns native magistrates could try and sentence European British subjects, therefore it was practically safe to let them do so in the Mofussil. It has since been concisely said, and in better language than my own:—

"How can Europeans object to native magistrates in the Mofussil and yet suffer them in the Presidency towns? The power and influence of the European community—the blaze of publicity—the Press—the Bar—the presence and powers of the High Court—are sufficient answers. Besides the Presidency Magistrates' functions are strictly judicial, and the practice of deliberately attempting to ruin rivals or enemies by cunningly concocted false charges, which is still as common as ever in the Mofussil is practically unknown in Calcutta."

In conclusion, I may be permitted to remark that in my Minute already referred to, I stated my belief that the limited proposal then placed before my colleagues and myself would "cause a great outcry and discontent amongst Europeans in India."

That the present Bill has raised a perfect storm of discontent is apparent to all of us. I have already quoted the recent weighty words of the very experienced Civilian, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on that point, and I must say that, although of course regretting, but scarcely wondering at the strong language used by some of the opponents to the present Bill, I am glad to see that this project of legislation, which is so unfair and prejudicial to the intrests of the European community, has met with the almost universal disapproval of my fellow-countrymen in India, who, far more than members of the purely official executive class, can better realize the extreme danger to their liberties which this Bill will cause if it become law.

It has aroused race antagonism, which it should be remembered must always exist in a more or less degree in this country as long as England holds it, which of course she always will. The Bill, in my opinion, can do little if any practical good. It has exasperated Europeans throughout the length and breadth of India in the highest degree, is destroying the cordial relations and good feelings which have hitherto existed between Europeans and natives, and ought, in my opinion, to be at once withdrawn before any further mischief is done.

The modified scheme put forward in the letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated the 17th April, 1883, I strongly object to, as I entertain the decided opinion that no native should be allowed to have jurisdiction to try European British subjects in the Mofussil.

(Sd.) LYTTELTON H. BAYLEY.

The High Court, Bombay, 5th May 1883.

MR. JUSTICE WEST.

Mr. Justice Raymond West writes:—

"The proposal on which the opinion of the High Court was taken last year was one for placing all members of the Covenanted Civil Service, whether Native or European, on the same footing with respect to their jurisdiction as magistrates and judges over Europeans accused of offences. We all supported that proposal with the exception of Mr. Justice Bayley. The Minute of that learned Judge was written after his colleagues had expressed their opinions, and was not, I believe, communicated to any of them. Had it been brought to my notice, I should have felt it a duty to state my dissent from the views set forth in it.

At present I cannot forbear from giving expression to my great regret that the Chief Justice, who last year gave the policy of the Government of India his unqualified support, should not have put on record his views as to the measure now submitted for consideration. It is one of capital importance, and one on which his colleagues would have greatly desired to have the guidance of his ability and public spirit. The delay that has occurred has prevented Mr. Justice Kemball, I understand, from recording his opinion, which from his experience and moderation of character would have been of great value.

The Bill as it has been framed goes to lengths, I think, for which none of us were prepared, and it has been brought forward in a way which but few of us would think discreet. The "turbulent pride" of my own countrymen and the "sensitive vanity" of natives offended by that turbulence, on which I dwelt in my few remarks of last June, have both been manifested in a way which shows what important factors these characteristics are in the problem of Indian government. After what has passed retreat is almost as hazardous as an advance on the part of the Indian legislature. Angry passions and race antipathies have been stirred up in a way that I have not witnessed since the dreadful days of the Mutiny, and local legislation, however just and beneficient in its purposes and principles, will be carried on with the same risks as electrical experiments in the midst of a thunder cloud.

At the same time I think it impossible that there should now be any yielding of principle. The Government of India cannot afford to be hectored by any noisy section of its subjects: the lesson would be too soon and too fatally learned by every class in every district that it rules. The matter would, I believe, be best dealt with by withdrawing it altogether from the heated and unwholesome air of Indian politics and making it the subject of an imperial statute. This might readily be cast in a form which, while completely effective, would call forth but little or no opposition. In India it is impossible now, I fear, to frame any Act that will not excite vehement complaints and those venomous recriminations which rankle for a whole generation and make moral union impracticable.

If the matter is to be finally disposed of in India, I must state my conviction that the only safe principles to build on are the reverse of those set forth so vigorously by the Acting Chief Justice. If conspiracies and false accusations are so common as he thinks, if rancorous spite and perjury are so universal and so successful that is a terrible blot on the native character, but a terrible blot also on the British administration of India. Our criminal courts must be the most cruel instruments of injustice that the world has ever seen. We must have failed in our attempts to train native magistrates to conscientiousness and intelligent pride in doing their duty. We ought to acknowledge our failure and close every court not presided over by a European. The native magistrates must be either the tools or the accomplices of the worst of all criminals, and in either capacity can do nothing but mischief.

Now it would be a foolish thing to suppose, as some natives do ignorantly suppose, that the ordinary Englishman has not gained a great advantage over the ordinary Asiatic by the constitutional training which is for him the inheritance of so many centuries. Justice is more in reality a matter of temperament of tradition and training than of mere cleverness. To this extent I think there is a reasonable basis for the desire of Europeans to be tried by their own countrymen rather than by natives of any other country. But they must know well that it is not every Englishman who is fit to be a magistrate or judge, nor every native who is unfit. They are bound to recognize that other people besides themselves have their pride and their prejudices, that universal jealousy would make their own position in this country untenable, and that the organization of the tribunals must be regulated by considerations of the general good, not of what would best suit a small section of the community. If they do not recognize all this, their judgment is of little or no value though, as the object of Government is to make subjects happy, their susceptibilities should still be wounded as little as may be compatible with the general welfare.

It is impossible that India should be permanently attached to England, except by the growth of some community of feeling between the people of the two countries. It is impossible that there should be such a community of feeling without some community of interests and employments. This has been the principle on which native gentlemen have been admitted to the Civil Service. They should be admitted sparingly enough to become imbued with its spirit and traditions. Thus admitted and carefully selected for the higher positions, there is no reason why they should not discharge their duties with credit to themselves and advantage to the public. The honour of our race is concerned in the experiment, and individual Eglishmen must make some sacrifices for the sake of proving that they can train a nation.

If there is to be no movement, no participation of power with natives, what must be the result? The English will a generation hence be still more a caste than they are now. With their special advantages it is to be feared they may become an arrogant and unkind caste. Natives even of the highest character must meanwhile sink lower in their own esteem, and grow more unfitted for the functions and position that we deny them. It is only by training and trial by selection and association that we can surround ourselves with worthy assistants and colleagues in the work of government. Are we to put off the work indefinitely because it is attended with some difficulty? Will the difficulty now grow less with time? Is not the difficulty very mush in ourselves? And has not almost every Englishman who has worked with natives of the higher order found them on the whole sensible and rightminded. Grant that there is some prejudice at present against Europeans, is not this accounted for by a consciousness of not getting altogether fair play from Europeans? It appears to me I confess, that to enroll natives in the Civil Service and then humiliate them as members of the service would be the surest of all means of spreading discontent amongst the most influential classes and of making moral and political progress impossible.

It is said that the task of trying European offenders exceeds the capacity of a native because of his ignorance of "our manners, customs, and habits of thought." But if false and malicious accusations by natives are—as it seems they are—the chief evil to be guarded against, it is surely of more importance that the magistrate should know the habits of thought of natives than of Europeans, and in this respect a native magistrate has a positive advantage. The advantage is not indeed so great as some people suppose. The sharp divisions of caste prevent the higher classes of Hindus from gaining an intimate knowledge of the ways of the lower classes, but still they know on the whole rather more than the European, and they are thus so far better fitted to sift the evidence of unprincipled witnesses. There is a great deal of exaggeration in what is said on this subject, and daily experience shows us that European judges, not knowing even a word of a native language, still arrive on native testimony at convictions so strong that they act on them unhesitatingly in condemning native prisoners to death. The real difficulty in practice will arise from the habitual relations of domination and submission between Europeans and natives. The associations thus created cannot on either side be shaken off at a moment's notice, and any want of strength or balance of character in a native magistrate trying an English rough is likely to lead the latter into some insolence or violence of a graver character than the petty offence of which he was first accused. The native magistrates who are to try Europeans ought to be as far as possible free from peculiarities that would excite contempt or ridicule in the accused, and they should be placed, if possible, amid more decent and dignified surroundings than are common in the mofussil.

As to the particular provisions of the Bill, I am of opinion that it ought in the first instance to be limited as the original project was to the object of placing native members of the Covenanted Civil Service on the same footing as their European comrades. When the experiment pushed thus far has proved successful and people have grown familiar with the exercise of the jurisdiction, it can be pushed a step further. It can also be withdrawn from, if necessary, or the Government may pause until a new stage in general development has been reached.

The European brought before a native magistrate should for the present have a right to claim trial by an English magistrate. The necessity of giving security and of going to jail until they could be taken before a European would make most accused forego their privilege. The statistics could be gathered after a few years, and the ground would thus be laid for a safe step in advance.

A European committed to the Sessions Court should in all cases be tried by jury. He thinks much of this mode of trial; natives do not, but if a general feeling in favour of it should arise, I think there are probably but few districts in which it might not be introduced.

The Sessions Judge should himself preside at all trials of Europeans. They should not be handed over to the assistant judges. Section 4 of the Bill should be modified accordingly.

A native magistrate inquiring into a charge against a European should have authority to transfer the case at any stage to a European magistrate. This would get rid of many practical difficulties in the least invidious way. I think it undesirable that the District Magistrate should be empowered to constitute a special bench for the trial of a European. The exercise of the power would excite jealousy and distrust, and every case of acquittal of a European against the opinion of the native magistrate would be paraded as an instance of injustice through race prejudice. The District Magistrate should have power to withdraw or transfer any criminal inquiry whatever (as in fact he has under sec. 528 Civil Procedure Code) for good cause, and beyond this it is not I think desirable to go. The fewer occasions there are for expressed differences of opinion between magistrates the better.

Articles B C D should, I think, be struck out of Sec. I. of the Bill. The time will have come for enacting them when article (a) has been proved successful by a few years' working.

R. WEST.

The High Court, Bombay, 8th May, 1883.

MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS.

THE following is the Minute by the Honourable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas:—

I am unable to agree with the Acting Chief Justice in his opinion on this Bill. He denies "that a native judge or magistrate in the Mofussil, whether a Civil Servant or not, is fit to try a European British subject."

In considering this matter one must not overlook existing facts. Every such judge or magistrate in the Mofussil already has power to try Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, Greeks, Russians—in short all Europeans, except those who are British subjects. For years he has exercised it in a perfectly satisfactory manner. I am not aware of any instances in which he has shown his incompetence in the exercise of it. In principle what difference is there between the two classes of Europeans that renders such a judge or magistrate competent to try one of them, and at the same time incompetent to try the other? Besides, native magistrates in the Presidency towns have for years possessed the power of trying both classes of European offenders. If competent to exercise such power in the Presidency towns, it is difficult to see how they become incomptent when transferred to the Mofussil, and competent again when re-transferred to the Presidency towns. The present state of the law on this subject is utterly indefensible. A judge's fitness for his post does not depend in the least upon the colour of his skin or upon the nationality of the prisoner to be tried, or upon the place where the Court is held; and any invidious race distinctions ought not to be allowed to disfigure the Statute Book a day longer than may be absolutely necessary.

If a fear is really entertained in any quarter that the very presence of a native on the Bench will lead to an increase in the practice, said to be very common in this country, "of bringing false charges upon suborned evidence against persons of a different race whom it may be desirable to injure or get rid of," such fear is, to say the least, most unreasonable. The presence on the Bench of native magistrates in the Presidency towns has not led to any such result. There are Hindu magistrates in the Mofussil daily trying cases in which the accused are Mahomedans and *vice versa*; and again there are both Hindu and Mahomedan magistrates trying cases in which the accused are Europeans (other than "European British subjects") as well as persons of other alien races. But there is no warrant for asserting that perjury and subornation of perjury and false charges have increased there in consequence. Besides, since 1836, native judges in the Mofussil have, in civil cases, exercised the same jurisdiction over European British subjects as over others. It yet remains to be discovered that those offences have increased in consequence.

I do not think there is much in the argument, which finds favour with some, that a native judge or magistrate is incompetent to try European offenders by reason of his ignorance of European "manners, customs, and habits of thought;" and that two or three years' residence in England is not likely sufficient to remove that ignorance in the case of a native civilian. This argument evidently rests on the assumption that no judge is competent to try a prisoner with whose "manners, customs, and habits of thought" he is unacquainted. Now, can it be truly predicated of the European judges and magistrates, whether in the Mofussil or in the Presidency towns, that they are acquainted with the "manners, customs, and habits of thought" of every prisoner whom they have to try? The fact is jurisdiction is not conferred at present upon this principle. It will not be difficult to find instances of European judges, some quite fresh from England, others with even less than two or three years' residence in India, and others again, even after much longer residence, without any knowledge of a native language of native "manners, customs, and habits of thought," trying natives upon all sorts of charges. And yet who has ever thought of denying them such jurisdiction on that ground. What is perhaps of more importance is a knowledge of the "manners, customs, and habits of thought" of the native witnesses, upon whose evidence the determination of the guilt or innocence of the accused depends; and it cannot justly be denied that, as regards that, a native judge or magistrate is much better situated than any European can be.

As to the provisions of the Bill, I do not think they go far enough. It seems to me that, as is already the case in civil matters, the procedure of the Court in criminal matters also should be the same, whether the accused are native subjects of Her Majesty or European subjects. There is no good reason for having special courts or special modes of trial for the latter. All the subjects of Her Majesty must alike submit to the jurisdiction of the courts established by Her representatives in India, and the same offences when proved in those courts, in the ordinary way, should produce the same penal consequences irrespective of the caste of the offenders. All Her Majesty's subjects ought to be equal in the eye of the law. In the Presidency towns the same tribunals try both classes of them, the same procedure or mode of trial obtains and on conviction the same consequences follow. The substantive criminal law is now the same in the Presidency towns and in the Mofussil. Why then should there be any difference in the procedure? I think with the Chief Justice (*see* his Minute of 7th June, 1882) that the whole of Chapter XXXIII of the Criminal Procedure Code may advantageously be repealed, a short enactment being passed providing that "No person shall by reason of his descent or place of birth be in any "criminal proceeding exempted from the jurisdiction of any of the courts." With reference to para. 2 of the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" accompanying the Bill, it seems to me that such an enactment would more effectually settle the question now before the Legislative Council. Having regard to the progressive policy of Government, and bearing in mind how the same question as regards civil cases was settled in 1836, one may safely say that some day or other it will have to be settled in the same way as regards criminal cases also. If so it may as well be so settled now as ten or twenty years hence. The existing provisions of the law as to transfer of cases from one court to another, appeals against convictions, suspension of sentences, and revision are amply sufficient for the protection of Her Majesty's European subjects no less than for that of her native subjects; and all fear of their proving insufficient for that purpose is utterly unfounded. The longer the existing anomaly is allowed to continue in deference to the unreasoning clamour now raised for its continuance the greater will be the difficulty of removing it hereafter. If the Legislature had listened to similar clamour in 1836, the law on the subject of civil jurisdiction would to this day have continued in the same unsatisfactory state as before. There was no lack then of people predicting all manner of evil consequences from the passing of what is known as the Black Act. Half a century's experience of its working, however, has shown them to be false prophets, not one of those consequences having followed. Who can now say the Government then were not perfectly in disregarding the opposition to it? Should it, however, be deemed expedient not to go the whole length just now, the Bill may be passed at once as it stands. To withdraw it is out of the question. It would be a retrograde move, likely to produce many embarrassments in future.

With reference to the suggestions contained in the Chief Secretary's letter, dated 17th April, 1883, it seems to me that, in trying to remove on invidious race distinction by legislation, care should be taken to avoid, if possible, the creation of another. All trials before a Court of Session in the Mofussil are at present either by jury or with the aid of assessors, whoever the accused may happen to be (Section 268, Criminal Procedure Code). If Europeans prefer the former mode of trial, the natives are by no means opposed to it; and Government, having the power (Section 269 of the same Code), may at once direct such mode to be adopted in all cases. In this way they will be conferring a boon which all Her Majesty's subjects will equally value. They will, at the same time, be removing another existing anomaly—different modes of trial in the Presidency towns and in the Mofussil. Education has made such progress in every part of India within the last thirty years as to justify a hope that no difficulty will be experienced in finding a sufficient number of competent persons to act as jurors, wherever a Court of Session is held. I am opposed on principle to the creation of special tribunals for the trial of any one class of Her Majesty's subjects; but if Government deem it expedient to do so, there is no necessity for any new legislation on the subject. They already have the power, under Sections 15 and 16 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to direct two or more magistrates in the Mofussil to sit together as a Bench, and to make rules for the guidance of such Benches.

(Sd.) NANABHAI HARIDAS.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OPINION.

Mr. Marriott, Advocate-General of Bombay, writes :—

MY DEAR GONNE,—I do not consider the proposed modifications of the Ilbert Bill mentioned in your letter of the 22nd inst. advisable. I think they will not satisfy either party, and will tend to keep alive the present agitation. They will dissatisfy the Europeans because they abrogate the existing principle which exempts them from the jurisdiction of natives in criminal matters, and open the door to further concessions, and the natives will not be satisfied with less than they expected, and will know that by continuous agitation the jurisdiction now given will be extended until they are at last (as they consider they must be) placed upon an equal footing with Europeans. In my opinion, it is wisest to settle the matter once for all : either drop the Bill or go through with it.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN MARRIOTT,
Advocate-General.

In continuation of my No. 31 of 1883, I beg to say that I think it inexpedient that the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects, should, in its original or in any modified form, become law. The Objects and Reasons for the Bill state the Government of India has decided to remove from the Code any judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinction. I think this very race distinction (which cannot be removed by any legislative enactment) is the very reason why the Bill should not be passed. The position of Englishmen in India differs *in toto* from their position in any Christian country in which they may settle. In a Christian country they would intermingle with, and form a part of, the society in which they dwell. But in India the Englishman dwells apart from the natives by whom he is surrounded, and this is attributable not to the character of Englishmen, but to the immiscible character of the native. His religion, customs, thoughts, ideas, character, and above all his caste prejudices prevent his mixing with Europeans. The following passage from the celebrated judgment of Lord Stowell in the case of the Indian Chief is as applicable now as when it was delivered in 1800 : "In the East from the oldest times an immiscible character has been kept up. Foreigners are not admitted into the general body and among the society of the nation; they continue strangers and sojourners, as all their fathers were. Doris amara suam non intermiscuit undam." In no sense do natives in this country form the friends, associates, or equals of Englishmen, and it is, I believe, in fact to that feeling that the universal condemnation of, and antipathy to, the Bill by the whole European non-official community is, and justly, to be ascribed. Every Englishman carries about with him the feeling that it is his birthright to be tried by his peers—a right given to him by Magna Charta. "Nullus liber homo capiatur vel imprisonetur . . . aut aliquo modo destruatur nec super eum ibimus nec super eum mittemus nisi per legale judicium parium suorum vel per legem terræ." The Englishman feels that if tried by a native he will not be tried for "legale judicium parium suorum." By Act IX. of 1874, Sec. 30, the Viceregal Legislature deprived vagrants who were European British subjects of their privilege as such as a badge of disgrace. At the instance of one man the Viceregal Legislature is now asked to deprive the thousands of Englishmen now in India of these same privileges. There is also the belief that an Englishman if tried by a Native Judge in an up-country station, away from his friends, without European legal assistance and without a vigilant European Press, might not have justice done him. After twenty years professional experience in this country and in a Presidency town, I regret to say I consider that belief well-founded. My No. 31 was written in answer to a request that I would state my opinion on the proposed modification of the Bill; consequently I did not then give my opinion on the merits.

Bombay, June 19. (Signed) JOHN MARRIOTT,
Advocate-General.

MR. JUSTICE MUTHUSAWMY IYER
(MADRAS).

WE make the following extracts from the Minute of Mr. Justice Muthusawmy Iyer :—

Divesting myself, so far as it is possible to do of any conscious partiality, I believe that the measure is one which the Legislature may enact as law with the fullest assurance of its justice and without any reasonable doubt of its expediency. There is scarcely room to doubt that the principle on which the Bill is founded is sound and unimpeachable. Assuming for a moment that there are certain classes of natives, who are, by education, special knowledge and character, qualified to exercise the new jurisdiction, I am unable to conceive on what principle of justice it is to be withheld from them. Where are we to stop, if we once admit that, in a time of peace and progress, when the policy adopted in every branch of the administration is in the direction of the regeneration of India, the claims of equal justice to all classes of Her Imperial Majesty's subjects are to be subordinated to the sentimental objections of any one class? Nearly 50 years ago, and in 1883, it was decided by the British Parliament that no native shall be excluded from any office in the State which he is competent to hold solely by reason of his colour, caste or creed; and the Jurisdiction Bill only purports to give effect to this Parliamentary guarantee by substantially ruling that no power appertaining to the office which the native is qualified to hold shall be taken away from him, because he is a native, and not an European British subject. The time that has been allowed to elapse from the date of the Parliamantary guarantee, during which English education, English administration and liberal-minded Englishmen and Englishwomen have steadily been doing their good work in aid of progress, indicates that the legislation now proposes is far from premature. On the other hand, it is the necessary result of that liberal policy and statesmanship, which does not shrink from recognizing the altered conditions of progress, which has made Great Britain what she is, and which, it is earnestly hoped, will one day raise India to what she ought to be. I further think that, in this country where there are divers races and nationalities, the only consideration that ought to influence our decision is that of competency to exercise the new jurisdiction. I do not for a moment pretend to claim this jurisdiction for all natives, for, no one is more aware than I am of ther many imperfections; but I desire to point out that there is a considerable number of natives who are competent to exercise the Criminal Jurisdiction as efficiently as the average European British subject, and that it is as incorrect to say that no native is competent to exercise it as it is that every European British subject is competent to exercise it.

Confining myself then to the question of competency, I do not see sufficient ground for the apprehension that the Bill, if it becomes law, will at all impair the protection which European British subjects claim against injustice. Our subordinate judges, who are natives, exercise unlimited jurisdiction over the property of European British subjects, and it is generally admitted that they exercise it as satisfactorily as most of our district judges. Again, our district munsifs have Civil Jurisdiction, to no inconsiderable extent, over European British subjects, and there has been no complaint against them. The coercive and punitive powers which are conferred upon these native judiciatories by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure include powers to arrest, to imprison, to fine, and to demand security from European British subjects, larger in extent in some cases, than the power to fine or imprison, which it is now intended to confer upon Justices of the Peace; and so far as I am aware, there has not been a single instance in this presidency, in which these powers have been abused to the prejudice of the European British subject. Notwithstanding the fact that Civil Justice is so largely administered by native agency, no sense of insecurity of property has resulted from it. On the other hand, there has been a steady and copious flow of British capital into India during the last 20 years. This being so, I do not understand why should the very limited Criminal Jurisdiction which it is now proposed to confer upon a few superior native magistrates, who, as a class, are at least as intelligent and respectable as our subordinate judges, produce a different result. It is not just and reasonable to conclude that the new Criminal Jurisdiction will be exercised by them as carefully and as impartially as the Civil Jurisdiction, and its ancillary powers are exercised by their own countrymen in the Uncovenanted Judicial Service? Turning next to the Native Civil Servants are not there additional guarantees of efficiency in the University education which those natives and Eurasians who are selected for the Civil Service under the competitive system generally secure, in the common platform on which they compete in England with their English compeers, in the insight which they acquire into the influences that enter into the domestic and social life of English men and English women, and in their modes of thought and feeling? Furthermore, the circumstances in which this jurisdiction will be exercised by natives afford a very satisfactory guarantee against its abuse. The supervision which the District Magistrate, the Sessions Judge, and the High Court exercise over the inferior magistrates, the care with which their action is watched where an European British subject is concerned, the feeling among educated natives that even a *bona fide* mistake in a case, where an European British subject is concerned, or in which party-feeling runs high is liable to misconstruction, the desire to maintain a high character for judicial impartiality in the estimation of the higher European District Officials and of the High Court and Government, the power of transferring cases which vests in the High Court, the facilities which the European Officials in the provinces possess of discovering any abuse or power in cases in which all European British subject is concerned, the right of appeal, and the right to apply for the writ of *Habeas Corpus* which Englishmen possess—all these favour the conclusion that the superior native officials named in the Bill will feel and recognize that it is as much their interest, as it is their duty, to exercise the new jurisdiction so as to merit the approbation of enlightened Europeans. As to native sessions judges and district magistrates who will be men of considerable experience and of approved service, high official status and character, it seems to me to be absurd to say that, although they may well sustain the heavy responsibility devolving on them in all other respects, they are not fit to try a few Europeans who may offend against Criminal Law. As to the members of the Statutory or Native Civil Service, it is no doubt true that, though they are always men of high social status, and though many have secured the benefit of liberal English education, some of them may be young, enexperienced, and not as highly educated as the others, and all that can, perhaps, be reasonably demanded is that in their case the new jurisdiction should be specially conferred by Government subject to certain length of service and on special proof of fitness for its exercise. I may here refer to the success with which Criminal Jurisdiction is exercised in the provinces by native magistrates over Europeans who are not European British subjects. In what respects do English British subjects differ from other Europeans so as to render the extension of jurisdiction inexpedient? If it is in the right of conquest, I would observe that British love of equal justice to all is as important an element of British greatness as British valour or British pride. These considerations induce me to think that the opposition offered to the Bill is not founded on reason.

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It is . . d that exemption from Native Jurisdiction is of political importance and that it is necessary to maintain the prestige of British power. Her Majesty's Secretary of State is often a party in a Civil Suit tried by a District Munsif, and at times is a judgment passed against him not only by the Court of First Instance but also by the Court of Subordinate Judge on Appeal. The whole native community is aware of the existence of this right to sue the Crown. I would now ask whether this knowledge and whether the gracious submission of the Crown to Native Jurisdiction have lowered or raised the prestige of British Power. I may say without fear of contradiction that it has deepened the loyalty and affection felt for our Most Gracious Sovereign and materially added to the prestige and splendour of British Power. The submission of the Crown to Native Jurisdiction in civil cases most emphatically illustrates the position that love of equal justice to all materially adds to, and does not at all detract from, the prestige of the British Race, and that it has always characterized the British Rule in this country.

When it was found expedient to confer Criminal Jurisdiction on native magistrates in Presidency Towns over European British subjects, the law was amended without any opposition. As to this, it is stated that the presence of a large European community and that of the English Press in Presidency Towns are special safeguards which do not exist in the provinces. Assuming that it is from fear, and not from principle or sense of duty, that Presidency magistrates do not abuse their power, are the supervision of the High Courts, the facilities which District Officials possess of acquiring information as to how an European British subject is treated, and the criticisms and letters that appear in the Presidency Papers as to what takes place in remote plantations—are all these to go for nothing as checks against abuse of power?

The real question on which our decision should depend, is, I say again, whether, regard being had to the education and status of superior Native Magistrates and of Native Civil Servants and to the circumstances in which they are to exercise a very limited Criminal Jurisdiction, the retention of the special privilege is necessary as a safeguard to the administration of Criminal Justice. I shall next proceed to consider *seriatim* the arguments founded upon what are said to be defects in Native character or peculiarities of temper in certain uneducated classes of Europeans and upon the consideration which is due to English ladies that appear before Judicial tribunals. Want of sufficient firmness and of independence of character and a proneness to be swayed by race sentiments or feeling, especially when waves of social and political excitement pass over Native society, are the defects to which reference has been made in connection with the Bill. As to firmness and independence, they are seldom missed in the judgments of our Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, and it was a marked improvement in this respect that induced the Legislature to give them jurisdiction over suits to which Government and superior public servants were parties. Considering the status, the education, and the enlightenment generally of Natives who are superior Magistrates and members of the Civil Service, and considering also in what esteem such men as the late lamented Ratnavelu Chetti and others of his stamp were held, I do not think that this objection against the Bill has any force.

Next, as to proneness to be swayed by race feeling and social prejudice there are three classes of Native Magistrates on whom it is proposed to confer Criminal Jurisdiction. The argument is obviously not pertinent in the case of Eurasians who enter the Civil Service under the competitive examination. Nor is it pertinent in the case of superior Native Magistrates who are men of education and tried character, and possessed of considerable experience. Neither has it weight in the case of Natives, who have risen above social prejudice, gone to England, studied and competed Englishmen on their own soil, moved in their own society, at times dined at the same table, and in some instances, even married English women. This class of Civil Servants, as well as those Natives who have had the benefit of University culture and education and have habitually cultivated a high sense of public duty have no real reverence either for sacred monkeys or idols. It does not seem to me to be a great hardship that these men should be told that although they owe their position in the Civil Service to freedom from prejudice and narrow-minded views, and to the fact that, in most matters they are influenced by English thought and feeling, they must be taken to be no better than some of their uneducated countrymen for the purpose of this Bill. As to the members of the Native Civil Service, they are generally gentlemen by birth and status and education, and the conditions in which they will have to exercise the new jurisdiction are adequate checks against the misuse of their power. I must also point out that, defective as social education in this country is in many matters, reverence for Law and Judicial Office is a trait in national character, and a dereliction of duty on the part of a Judge is, according to Hindu notion, one of the five great sins for which there is no atonement. I have also stated that there is no objection to instituting additional tests of competency in the case of this class of Civil Servants. In dealing with this argument, it is unfortunately overlooked by those who oppose the Bill that District Magistrates and the High Court will not hesitate to exercise their power to transfer cases from one Court to another whenever there is any apprehension on the ground of abnormal social or religious upheaval.

The next argument, that native gentlemen will be wanting in consideration to English ladies who may appear before them, impliedly casts a very ungenerous, and totally unfounded, imputation on native character. I hardly know a country in which there are fewer instances of insults offered to family women, both in public and private life. Conscious, as I am, of the profound respect with which English ladies are regarded by all classes of Hindus, and of the respectful affection and gratitude with which liberal-minded English ladies who labor to raise and elevate women in India are remembered both by men and women in educated Hindu families, I must emphatically characterize this attack as a cruel and an unjust imputation on Native gentlemen. I confidently submit that English ladies that may appear before superior native magistrates and native civil servants will be treated, at least, with as much deference and consideration as they might expect from their own countrymen, and that, if any mistake is made in this respect, it will be on the side of too much, rather than of too little, consideration.

As to the peculiarities of temper in sailors, soldiers and the lower classes of Europeans, the answer is that these classes are most numerous in Presidency Towns, and there has been no complaint against Presidency Magistrates.

Another argument against the Bill is that national and social peculiarities are elements of probability that require to be taken into account in criminal cases and that natives are deficient in this branch of special knowledge. Are not English education, acquaintance with English society, social intercourse with Englishmen, and opportunities of consulting European superiors and colleagues in cases of exceptional difficulty, facilities which a Native Magistrate and Civil Servant may turn to account? Are not cases, which arise under the Mercantile Law or which require a knowledge of the intricate Law of Trusts and Testamentary Alienations, and are not actions even for breach of promise of marriage, dealt with by Natives in the exercise of Civil Jurisdiction? It should also be borne in mind that those cases, if any, in which peculiarly subtle influences relating to sexual relations enter are not likely to come before inferior Magistrates, and that, if they ever do come, they may be transferred to some higher tribunal, for disposal.

In conclusion, I have to apologize for the length of this paper. I have also to apologize if I have unconsciously underestimated the force of any objection taken to the Bill. It is far from my intention that any special privilege which is necessary as a protection against injustice should be taken away from the British residents in India, for, no one feels, more than I do, that among the various Races who have ruled over this country the British Race is the nation to whom this country owes an everlasting debt of gratitude. The prestige of that Race is of importance as well to the Hindoo, as to the European, for, it is necessary to the cause of order, progress and national regeneration in India. My only desire is that the native and the European should not, in their relations as fellow citizens, overlook the exigencies of progress, but act with mutual consideration, so that their descent from the same stock in the far antiquity may become the watch-word for mutual esteem, cordiality, love and brotherhood."

SIR CHARLES TURNER'S MINUTE.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

As to the 3rd objection. It cannot be denied that a considerable percentage of cases brought in the Criminal Courts are false or frivolous; and as instances of the means to which occasionally resort is had to gratify malice or revenge, I may mention two cases which came before me. In one a father with his own consent was put to death by his sons that they might bring a false charge of murder against their enemy. In another a mother was murdered by her son, who had asked but had been refused her consent, in order that he might lay a charge of the crime against the agent of his landlord. A planter or agent may well take account of the risk he runs when he lives alone among Natives of whom even those who are friendly to him may misunderstand his speech or misconceive his motives. An accused person always labors under the disadvantage that, unless the Magistrate to whom a complaint is made, at once detects that it is unfounded, process must issue and the attendance of the accused ordinarily be compelled. In some case the supposed indiguity to which he has been subjected by appearing in Court will satisfy the malice of his accuser, in others he may find a mass of evidence produced against him sufficiently based on undeniable circumstances to make his defence difficult and involve a lengthy detention from his business. It is not unreasonable that he desired that the criminal jurisdiction to which he is subjected should be exercised by officers in whose ability and impartiality he has confidence, and that a multiplication of tribunals should not offer temptations to the malicious to use a criminal process as a weapon of offence against him. I should be much moved by these considerations if I were not satisfied that the extent of the danger has been magnified; for few, if any, new tribunals will be established in the planting districts and with the modifications and safeguards, I shall presently mention, any substantial danger apprehended from the Legislative proposals may, I think, be avoided.

As to the 4th objection. Although the policy to which I have referred should be pursued in all sincerity, it must be admitted that the European British subject is in this country a member of a dominant race, and that for some time to come he must, in the interest of all races, enjoy some of the distinction attaching to a dominant race. The privilege of the European British subject which the Bill assails is regarded as conferring prestige on the race and indirectly on all persons of European descent, and it has to be considered whether on the same ground on which other distinctions must be maintained, it is not expedient that this distinction also should be preserved. The President of the Committee on Local Self-Government (Madras) states in his dissent to the Report, that since his first acquaintance with the country "there has been a gradual but certain decadence in the esteem of Natives for European official" and he appears to regard this circumstance, as indeed it would be regarded, by all who have at heart the interests of the Empire, with some apprehension. Others have asserted a like charge of feeling towards unofficial Europeans. There are well known difficulties in gauging native opinion, and it would be unsafe to form a conclusion as to the general attitude of the Natives from the language of the small number that profess to express native opinion or come into frequent contact with Europeans. Changed circumstances have no doubt worked and will work changes in the grounds on which Native esteem is accorded to Europeans, official or unofficial. An intelligent few may give place to intelligent appreciation; and the former feeling is more demonstrative in its expression of respect than the latter. When a Nation is being educated to independence of thought, there will be found some who persuade themselves that an assumption of contempt for authority is the becoming utterance of a free citizen; when such men express their ideas in a foreign tongue they select exaggerated and high-flown terms of which in many cases they are ignorant of the real import. Imperfect education encourages self-conceit without in all cases improving manners. I allow that the expression of race antipathy is more outspoken, but I should hesitate to admit that less respect is now felt for Europeans by natives than it was for merely on the grounds on which we desire to conciliate their esteem, viz, the conviction that we regard truth and desire to do justice.

However that may be, I recognise to the full the expediency of securing to Europeans whatever prestige can be fairly accorded to them. India has not yet made sufficient progress towards self-government that internal tranquillity and the safety of life and property can be secured without maintaining the prestige of the dominant race. In the desire to devote the revenues of the country to the developement of its resources and to the education of the people we have reduced to a minimum the force organized for the repression of disorder. When religious or sectarian animosity has disturbed the peace of a large town when an imperfectly civilized race has ravaged a country side, it has not unfrequently happened that troops or a sufficient body of Police has not ato nce been available Europeans, official and unofficial, sometimes ill seconded by native assistants even of the official classes, have disregarded consideration of personal danger and checked or repressed tumult. It is the prestige of the race that has rescued these acts of bravery from the reproach of foolhardiness and has restrained the excited mob from overwhelming the representatives of public order. In one sense every European in India is a member of the garrison or as I prefer to say of a body which has assumed the duty of rescuing and preserving India from anarchy and it would be impolitic in the interest of all races that the prestige of the European should be impaired.

I confess that this consideration would have induced me to hesitate to recommend the introduction of the Bill. It has however been introduced and in order to avoid a recurrence of excitement which, if it were now withdrawn, its reintroduction within a few years would occasion, it has to be considered, whether a modification of the proposal might not allay the apprehensions of those whose opposition to the measure proceeds on reasonable grounds. My honorable Colleague, Mr. Justice Kindersley, does not stand alone in objection to the Bill on the ground that it is premature. There are many who do not question the principles of the Bill who admit that a time may come when the Legislature need not hesitate to accept it. To my mind there is much force in the argument that it is desirable to introduce the change proposed gradually—its gradual introduction will at first have little effect on the prestige of the European British subject and that effect will be counterbalanced by other political advantages.

In so far as the Bill proposes to enlarge the class eligible for the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects, I believe there is no ground for apprehension that the jurisdiction would be improperly exercised by the native members of the Covenanted Civil Service selected by competition. I have had no sufficient experience of the members of the Statutory Civil Service to form an opinion of their fitness for the exercise of the jurisdiction and the rules under which they are selected do not, I think, afford a sufficient guarantee of such fitness. When these gentlemen show themselves qualified to undertake the responsible office of Sessions Judge or Magistrate of the district, a judgment may be formed of their fitness to exercise jurisdiction over European British Subjects.

As to Assistant Commissioners in the Non Regulation Provinces and Cantonment Magistrates I presume that the reason for specifying these classes was the repeal which the Bill proposes of so much of the existing law as confers on the Government a general power to appoint Europeans to be Justices of the Peace I do not understand that it is proposed to appoint Natives to be Cantonment magistrates. There are obvious reasons why it would not be advisable to do so; and I consider that until a Province of the Empire has made such progress that it can be brought under the General Regulations and Acts, the time has not arrived when jurisdiction over Europeans should be conferred on any Natives other than those who have entered the Civil Service by competition. No one should be appointed a Justice of the Peace to exercise jurisdiction over Europeans in a Native state who is not a European British subject or Covenanted Civilian selected by competition. But it may be gathered from the opinions I have already expressed that I think there are Subordinate Judges and Deputy Collectors on whom the Jurisdiction might safely be conferred to be exercised in the Regulation Provinces. I am not aware on that ground except that of uniformity, Europeans who do not belong to the classes mentioned in the Bill are to be rendered ineligible for the exercise of the jurisdiction. If fitness is, as I have throughout assumed it must be, regarded as the ground of qualification the disqualification of this class is a contradiction of the principle of the Bill. Uniformity can be secured so far as is desirable by conceding the jurisdiction to such persons, European or Native as are members of the Covenanted Civil Service selected by competition or hold specified offices and subject to the restrictions I have mentioned to such persons European or Native as may be selected by the Government on the recommendation of the High Court. I propose this limitation on selection by the Executive because I know it cannot always resist the urgency of local authorities to confer powers and because it can in many instances have little direct knowledge of the gentlemen recommended for powers. On the other hand, the greater number of the persons whom it would be desirable to select would be officers of whose judicial capacity the Judges of the High Court would have had experience. My proposals amount to this: that in Cantonments jurisdiction over European British Subjects should be conferrable only on European British Subjects that in Non-Regulation Provinces it should be conferrable only on European British Subjects and Covenanted Civilians selected by competition: and that in Regulation Provinces it should also be conferrable on such Europeans and Natives as may be selected by the Government on the recommendation of the High Court.

In order to allay whatever apprehension is seriously entertained to the fitness of the officers on whom jurisdiction would be conferred, I have considered whether it might not be desirable to give to every European British subject the same option in respect of the presiding Judge or Magistrate as he at present enjoys to a qualified extent in respect of jurors and assessors. I have come to the conclusion that it would be unbecoming to the dignity of the judicial office that this option should rest with those who are subject to the jurisdiction and that a safeguard reasonably sufficient might be provided by rendering more effectual a provision of the existing Code. The 526 Section C. C. P. enacts that whenever it is made to appear that a fair and impartial inquiry cannot be had in any Criminal Courts or that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, the High Court may transfer a case to another Court or to itself. I would authorize the High Court to make the transfer if it is made to appear "that it is expedient for the ends of justice." And I would supply a defect in the Code by directing that in any case in which prior to the commencement of the hearing the Government, the complainant or the accused shall notify to the Court its or his intention to make an application under Section 526, the Court shall adjourn the hearing for such reasonable time as may be required to enable an application to be made and an order obtained thereon.

Lastly, in the Districts in which planting is principally carried out there are now settled retired Officers of the Army or Civil Service and other gentlemen of education and means who would in England be selected as Justices of the Peace. So far as it is possible Magisterial powers should be conferred on these gentlemen to be exercised by them as members of Benches and ordinarily under the presidency or a European executive officer of the District or a member of the Covenanted Civil Service selected by competition.

With the modifications and limitations indicated I believe little valid objection could be taken to the proposed alterations of the law."

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Persons who are desirous of sending articles intended in the first place for exhibition, and afterwards for sale, are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the undersigned.

The Committee will do everything in their power to show to advantage all articles entrusted to them, and the greatest possible care will be taken of the same as long as they are under the Committee's charge. At the same time exhibitors are requested to note that neither the President, the Committee, nor the Honorary Secretary, will be responsible for any damage arising during transmission, exhibition, detention at Calcutta, or return of goods to Bombay.

Particulars as to description of articles wanted, &c., will be found in the advertisement in the newspapers of the 1st August 1883, or may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 1st August, 1883.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
It has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
201, MOUNT-ROAD, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

THE above firm have much pleasure in calling attention to their varied stock of Conveyances, completed and now in course of construction at their manufactory. Practical experience and close personal supervision enable them to turn out Carriages, which in design and finish contrast favorably with those of the first British and Continental builders. Simpson and Co. deem it almost unnecessary to state that they only use the best materials, and their carriages, being built with thoroughly seasoned country timber, have been proved, after lengthened trial, to withstand the trying effects of the Indian Climate infinitely better than those imported from Europe.

BROUGHAMS, of the latest design, single and double seated, circular glasses or folding up venetians in front, concealed door hinges, and the most recent improvements for one or pair of horses.

BAROUCHES, canoe-shaped or angular, for pair of horses. Miniature sizes, Canoe, Bismarck of Sociable; Simpson and Co. build these specially light, within the power of single horse or pair of Burmah ponies.

LANDAUS, canoe and angular designs, fitted with patent folding apparatus, by which a lady can open and close the carriage from inside.

STANHOPE and MAIL-PHAETONS.

Do. forming STANHOPE and WAGGONETTES.

VICTORIA PHAETONS, double or single seated, for either horses or ponies, fitted with moveable coach-box and brake for the Hills.

NEILGHERRY PHAETONS, for one or pair of ponies. Specially adapted for hill work.

CLARENCE COACHES, Canoe, Angular and Elcho patterns.

PALANKEEN COACHES, single and double venetianed.

DOG-CARTS, Tandem, Norfolk, Whitechapel Malvern.

DOG-CARTS, 4-wheeled sporting, open spa-red or panelled, varnished or painted.

BUGGIES, Side Sweep, Cabriolet or Angular.

TRAVELLING VANS, Simpson and Co.'s registered Van with enlarged top, fitted for either horses or bullocks.

BULLOCK COACHES.

DRAGS, Regimental, Mail Coach and Char-a-banc designs.

STATE CARRIAGES, Cee and under-spring Barouches and Landaus, completed in the most superb style, with gold or silver mountings, carved standards and Hammercloth, as built for His Highness the Nizam, &c., &c.

Drawings and Estimates sent on application.

NOTICES.

THE SUMMER SUN AND DUST.

Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find that the most cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, hands, and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR which eradicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, imparts to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose and cream.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY.
Byculla and Fort.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent,* R
Dated October 11, 1869.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE SAFEST RELIABLE PHOS-

AND ONLY PREPARATION PHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phospodyne is now well known throughout India, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalle, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phospodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held, is unquestionably due to its administration in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its extraordinary success has induced unscrupulous competition and worthless imitations.

THEREFORE, ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be persuaded to take any cheap
Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co., &c. &c.

ENTERICON

THE NEW SPECIFIC—CERTAIN, SAFE AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON gives Immediate Relief to ndigestion Lowness of Spirits, Wind in the Stomach, Giddiness Palpitation of the Heart, &c.

ENTERICON is the only Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, Mental Depression, &c.

ENTERICON is a Specific for all Impurities of the Blood and Offensive Breath, and quickly eradicates Pimples on the Face, Eruptions on the Body, and baneful effects of Mercury, &c.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON is stated by eminent Physicians and Chemists to be the best medicine ever compounded for these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been radically cured and many thousands more have derived extraordinary relief when everything else had signally failed.

Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists throughout he civilised world. Price 6/0, 11/0 and 32/0.

Wholesale in India by Kemp & Co., Bombay; Barrie & Co., Madras; Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; E. Plomer & Co., Simla & Lahore; Gillon & Co., Lahore.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the nes.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in india—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly oe advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not oe also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of sheir announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcemene, known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office Rampart Row, Fort.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon,* or *Supper;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,
H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES

A Single Trial solicited from those who have not yet tried these Splendid Preparations.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious Sauce in the World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. With Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. In Bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

Makes delicious pudding without eggs, pastry without butter, and beautiful light bread without yeast. In 1d. packets, and 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. tins.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The Best and most Agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c. Restores delicate individuals to health. At 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each bottle.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

For making Delicious Custards without Eggs in less time and at half the price.

The Proprietors can recommend it to Housekeepers generally as a useful agent in the preparation of a good custard. GIVE IT A TRIAL. Sold in boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER BEER POWDER

Makes Three Gallons of the Best Ginger Beer in the World for Threepence.

The most valuable preparation for the production of a delicious and invigorating beverage. It is easily made, and is by far the cheapest and best Ginger Beer ever offered to the public. Sold in packets 3d. and 6d. each.

GOODALL'S MUSHROOM KETCHUP.

Confidently recommended to all true lovers of the Pure Mushroom. Unrivalled for its *great strength! perfect purity!!* and *unsurpassed flavour!!!* Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER.

Makes delicious Blancmange in a few minutes. In boxes at 6d. and 1s. each.

Proprietors: GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, England.

FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS.

Nature's Great Brain and Nerve Tonic and the most wonderful Blood Purifier. The highest Medical Authorities say that it is the only Cure for Wasting Diseases, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, and Stomach Complaints.

It is pleasant to the taste, and might be taken by the most delicately constituted. In the most enfeebled it builds up a NEW AND HEALTHY CONSTITUTION. One dose of this Remedy is equal to Twenty Doses of Cod-Liver Oil.

Thousands have been snatched from the brink of the grave by the timely use of FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS. May be had of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

PROPRIETORS:
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, England.
Sole Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
TREACHER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCALLA & POONA.

WRIGHT'S FOR TOILET BATHROOM & NURSERY.
TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS & TABLETS "SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE.
COAL TAR SOAP
RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FACULTY.
"TRUE ANTISEPTIC SOAP" (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL)
"MOST EFFECTIVE IN SKIN DISEASES" (LANCET)
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES & PROTECTS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
PROPRIETORS W. V. WRIGHT & Co. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette

STEAM PRESS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.

"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicted from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—"*Zululand and Cetewayo,*" (p. 139), *by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwicksh r Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Aldershot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT?' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" wheres, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death?

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a freind to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBT. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ART OF CONQUEST IS LOST WITHOUT THE ART OF EATING.—DINNER ENGAGEMENTS.—STIMULANTS.—TOO RICH FOOD.—LATE HOURS.—INSUFFICIENT EXERCISE.—EXCITEMENT, &c.—A gentleman writes: "When I feel out of sorts, I take a dose of ENO'S FRUIT SALT one hour before dinner or first thing in the morning. The effect is all I could wish." How to enjoy good food that would otherwise cause biliousness, headache, or disordered stomach—use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see the capsule is marked* "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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  Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
  Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa.*
  Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa.*
  Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
  Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
  Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
  Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
  Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa.*
  Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
  Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
  Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
  B. B. & Central India Railway.
  Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
  Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
  Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
  Madras Railway.
  Mysore State Railway.
  South Indian Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
  Patna and Gya State Railway.
  Tirhoot State Railway.
  Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
  Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
  P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
    Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
    Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
    Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa.*
    Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa.*
    Bombay to Australia and *vice versa.*
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa.*
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
    Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
    Trieste to London.
    Alexandria to Cyprus.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
    Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Archor Line of Steamers—
    Bombay to Liverpool.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Hall Line of Steamers—
    Bombay to Liverpool.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Clan Line of Steamers—
    Bombay to Liverpool.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
    Rates of Passage Money.
  British India Steam Navigation Co.—
    Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
    Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire, and Bussorah and *vice versa.*
    Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
    Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa.*
    Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
    Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
  The River Steam Navigation Co.—
  From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  The India General Steam Nav. Co.—
    Calcutta to Assam.
    Calcutta to Cachar.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
  Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
  Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
  Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
  Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—
  Routes from Ahmedabad.
    Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
    Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
    Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
    Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
    Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
    Do. from Asseerghur.
    Do. from Baroda.
    Do. from Belgaum.
    Do. from Bhooj.
    Do. from Bombay.
    Do. from Dapoolee.
    Do. from Deesa.
    Do. from Dharwar.
    Do. from Goghra.
  Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals.
  Routes from Kolhapoor.
    Do. from Neemuch.
    Do. from Poona.
    Do. in Kattyawar.
    Do. from Sattara.
    Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
    Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam via Bezoara.
    Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
  Horse Carriage Dak Association.
  Panjab Van Dak.
  Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
  From Saharaupore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
  To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
  Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
  Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
  Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
  Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

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POONA.......... Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
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DEOLALEE.......... Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD.. Railway Station.
CALCUTTA...... Wyman & Co.
MADRAS........ Higginbotham & Co. and Grant Bros.
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Serviceable Waterproof Coats, all sizes	...	...each Rs	8-0
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Regulation Cavalry Capes, very best quality made	...	"	40 to 48
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Ladies' and Gent's Goloshes	...	"	3-8
[illegible]	...	"	9-0
Sleeping Suits	...	...each "	16-8

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The use of this valuable mouth wash insures entire freedom from toothache and decay of the teeth. There are three kinds, distinguished by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread attached to the bottles. That with the Yellow stops instantly the most violent toothache. That with the Green is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay and offensive breath, for by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end. That with the Red is for children's use.

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LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

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HE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
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OVERWHELMING TETIMONY
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give t a trial to test its value.

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Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

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which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach-pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

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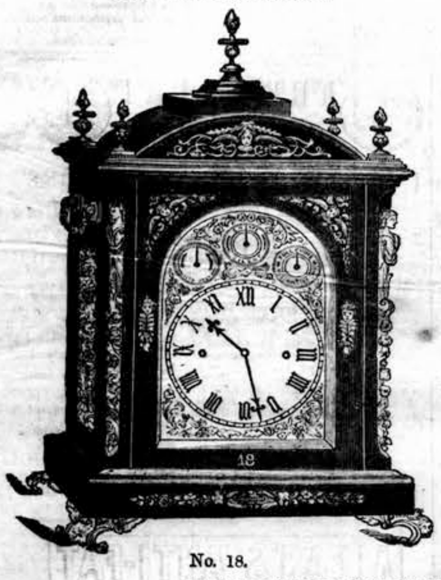

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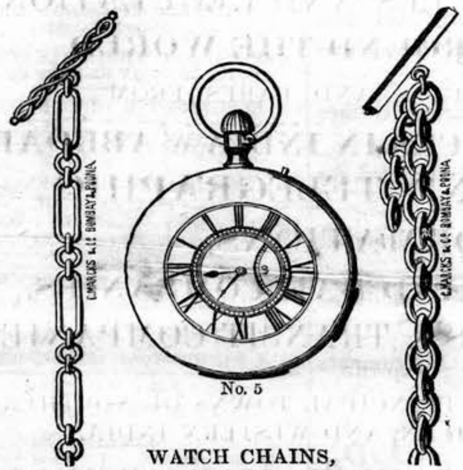

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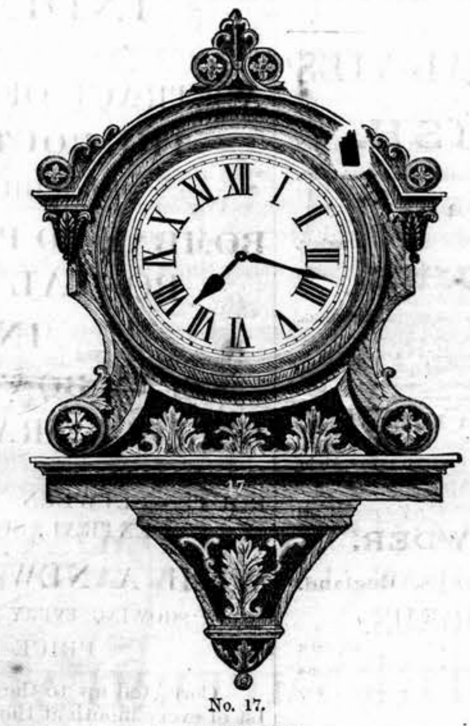

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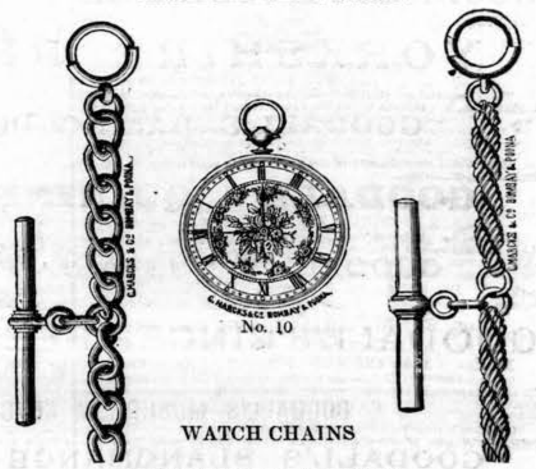
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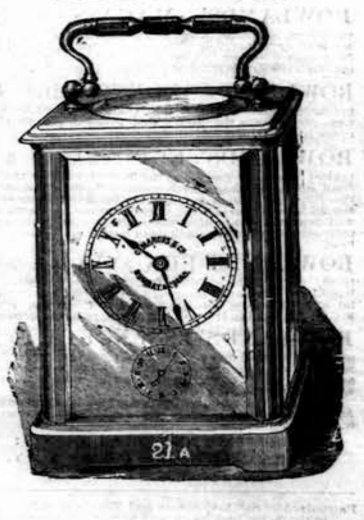

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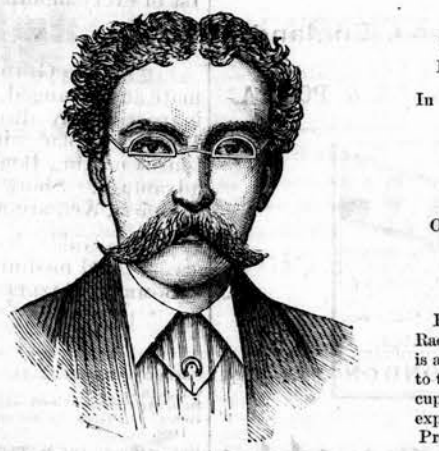

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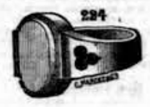

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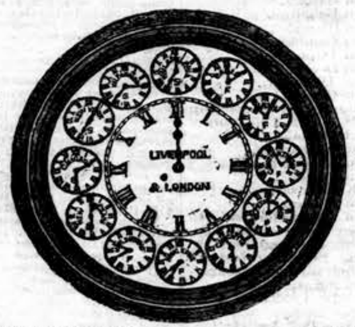

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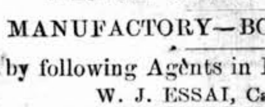
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.



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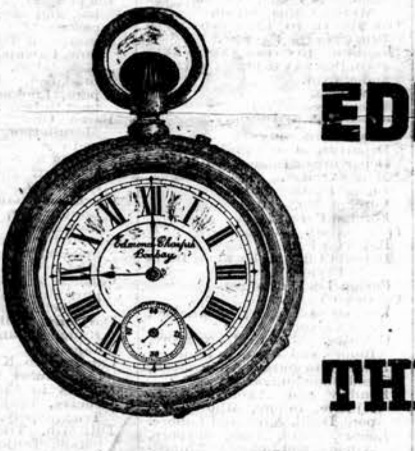

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The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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